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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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3 December 1984

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## PRESIDENT SOEHARTO ORDERS ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANTATIONS

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] President Soeharto Thursday afternoon issued a directive for the specific establishment of plantations in transmigration areas for the purpose of intensifying the utilization of the labor force. This directive was addressed to eight ministers of the fourth Development Cabinet whose portfolios have a connection with the implementation of transmigration.

The eight cabinet ministers summoned to the Bina Graha presidential offices in Jakarta were: Sudomo, minister of manpower; Martono, minister of transmigration; Supardjo Rustam, minister of home affairs; Achmad Affandi, minister of agriculture; Hasjrul Harahap, junior minister for estate crops; Bustanil Arifin, minister of cooperatives; Sudharmono, minister of state and state secretary; and J.B. Sumarlin, minister of state for national development planning.

After the meeting with the president, Minister Sudomo told reporters that during PELITAN [Fourth 5year Development Plan], the government plans to intensify its transmigration program through the Nucleus Estate and Smallholders Project (PIR), with special emphasis on widening the absorption of manpower.

This policy, according to Minister Martono, represents a part of the various transmigration patterns which have been implemented by the government. It also means a shift in the transmigration pattern from agriculture to plantations in order to encourage [the establishment and growth of] rubber, palm oil, coconut and various other plantations.

An area of 1.8 million hectares of plantation land will be opened up during PELITA IV, which is expected to absorb 1.7 million laborers in due course.

In the field of food agriculture, an additional 624,000 hectares of land to be opened up during the same period will be able to absorb 936,000 laborers in the countryside. In 1983 food harvest areas totalled about 9.1 million hectares, only, but they will be expanded to 9.7 million hectares this year.

Minister Sudomo gladly noted that the total work force able to be absorbed by the various transmigration activities during PELITA IV will reach to 3.6 million.

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SARIKAT ISLAM TO STRIVE FOR RECONCILIATION

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Reconciliation within the Muslim Scholars Party [NU] has apparently given the Sarikat Islam (SI) [Islamic League] a fresh opportunity to reunify itself.

Sources for PELITA indicated that leaders of both SI factions in dispute have taken concrete measures for the party's reunification. According to the said sources, the two "antagonistic" bastions within the SI body have realized the deepening dangers being faced by the party as it veers farther and farther from its mission to the people.

In reply to a question, an informant who wished to remain anonymous asserted that these reunification steps are being spurred on after witnessing the bitter outcome of the latest United Development Party [PPP] convention. PERTI [Islamic Education Union] whose potential is less than [SI's], managed to wrest a bigger share than SI in the PPP board of directors. "This indeed was one of the reasons for SI to strive for reconciliation," said the source.

The SI leader entrusted with the responsibility of mediating between the two opposing factions has reportedly begun his work, although the name of this leader is not immediately known.

The PELITA source stated further that after the reconciliation has been attained, the SI will draw up its integrated policies, especially with respect to its relationship with the PPP. However, the informant would not comment on the attitude of SI's Lampung Branch which has announced its independence from the PPP.

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#### MINISTER PREDICTS STEPPED-UP DEVELOPMENT OF EAST TIMOR

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 15 Sep 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] The minister of public works, Engr Suyono Sosrodarsono, stated that with the situation and conditions turning for the better, development of East Timor will be stepped up during PELITA IV [Fourth 5 year Development Plan].

He is convinced that the development can be carried out smoothly according to plan.

He made this remark at the official dedication of three projects in East Timor which are concentrated in Manatuto, Manatuto Regency. Two of the three are bridges at Laclo and Sosok, while the third is a water treatment installation at Dili City.

During the past 3 days, 11-13 September, the minister of public works made a field trip to East Timor and inspected the Maliana II irrigation project which is under construction at Maliana, Bononaro Regency.

The Sosok Bridge, located in Bobonaro Regency, connects Dili City with Maliana 165 km away, while the Laclo Bridge connects Dili City with Manatuto some 70 km away. The minister of public works traveled overland to reach the project sites for the inauguration which was attended by East Timor Governor Engr Mario Viegas Carrascalao.

Construction of the Maliana II irrigation project was started in 1981. When completed, it will irrigate 1,500 hectares of land, including fields farmed by 100 households of transmigrants from Bali. The Maliana I irrigation project was constructed in 1977 and has since been functioning and benefiting 750 hectares of land.

#### Dili's Clean Water

The Bemos Water Treatment Installation, constructed in 1982, has been serving 1925 clients in Dili. It has a capacity of treating 40 liters of water per second. Another installation in Lahane can treat 20 liters of water per second. Both installations are adequate to fulfill the needs of Dili's 75,000 people.



Much of the pipes in Dili's water supply network, that is those from the Portuguese era, are defective. Therefore about 30 percent of these old water pipes leak.

Some of the damaged pipes have been replaced, including 13,000 meters of distribution pipes and another 10,000 meters of (tersier) pipes. Another 6,000 meters of new pipes are planned to be installed in Dili this year.

#### Highway Priorities

Returning to Jakarta from his tour of East Timor, the minister of public works said that the government would give high priority to the development of highway infrastructures in East Timor Province during PELITA V forthcoming [Fifth 5 year Development Plan]. Roads in the capitals of 13 regencies will be macadamized, so they can be accessible by land from the provincial capital of Dili.

The minister added that road and bridge construction have been prioritized because this will open areas that were previously isolated. This way, economic growth and social welfare can hopefully be intensified.

According to the minister, the tackling of river transportation in East Timor is also a matter of great importance, but unfortunately funds available for river management throughout Indonesia are negligible.

He said that the rivers in East Timor have similar geological characteristics as those in the East Lesser Sundas--sandy and full of stones and pebbles. They run a wild course, due to the bare terrain of the land.

The rivers are swollen during the rainy season, causing serious erosion of sand and stone; however, when the climate is dry, the river water does not flow toward the estuary due to one reason or another.

Consequently, the rivers which are threatening cities in East Timor ought to be harnessed speedily. Up to now those rivers threatening Dili and Lequisa cities have been well managed.

In reply to a reporter's question, the minister of public works said that a selective examination will be made during PELITA IV of the feasibility of constructing water supply installations in small towns by utilizing existing water sources. It is also planned to provide government employees with housing facilities which will be built through the Public Enterprise for National Housing.

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# NEW METHOD FOR STEPPING UP CREATION OF WET FIELDS OUTLINED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 15 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] New approaches will be made during PELITA IV [Fourth 5-year Development Plan] to step up the sluggish apportionment of wet fields launched during the previous PELITA III. In areas where water is already available and the farmland is controlled by outsiders or absentee landlords who have rejected the apportionment of such farmland all these years, their property will be apportioned among local farmers who are interested in a production-sharing system.

This measure can be taken on the strength of Presidential Decision No 54/1980 which authorizes a village head to execute the zoning of wet fields to be subsequently allocated among interested local farmers. It is a fact that this presidential decision has not been put into effect up to now, although its implementation will be speeded up.

All this was explained to ANGKATAN BERSENJATA and MERDEKA yesterday afternoon by Engr Wardoyo, junior minister for food production and concurrently chairman of the Wet Field Zoning Team.

Other measures to be taken are the stepping up of solutions for agrarian problems and of the conversion process from prefinancing to small investment credit [KIK].

This wet-field zoning effort is regarded as important, because by July 1984 only 186,000 hectares out of the 350,000 hectares targeted for PELITA III had been realized, and in turn only 168,000 hectares had been planted with rice.

Engr Wardoyo mentioned some positive things which need to be pushed, such as the fact that only 81,000 hectares out of the apportioned 186,000 hectares of wet fields utilized bank credit, while the remaining 105,000 hectares were carried out by the farmers through their own effort.

In other words, the greater part of the wet-field apportionment has up to now been carried out by the farmers themselves without benefit of a credit package.

To the farmers, the most important thing is the availability of water, and they do not like to wait for a bank credit in order to work on a field. On the other hand, those lots of land which are controlled by outsiders or absentee landlords have become the deterrent for the wet-field apportionment program. Consequently, Presidential Decision 54/1980 will be invoked to deal specifically with this type of land.

As to the land which is still being used to plant vegetables, the government will call on the farmers and try to convince them to switch their plantation land into rice fields.

In the Lampung region owners of coconut plantations are reported happy to change their land into rice fields as soon as water has become available there, this is because they will make more profit.

#### Land Use Order

According to Wardoyo, the delay in wet-field apportionment can also expedited by stepping up the formulation of a land use order. With the existence of this detailed outline, all other activities, such as land deed, land registration and their agrarian settlement can also be speeded up, and finally the conversion can also be speeded up again.

This conversion is regarded as extremely important and it can be carried out after the deed has been completed. The completion of the conversion means the change of a farmer's credit from "Directorate General of Food Crops credit" to "farmer's credit to the People's Bank of Indonesia." As long as the credit is not transferred, the prefinancing of the said credit remains the responsibility of the Directorate General of Food Crops, including payment of interest.

Therefore, the delay in the conversion means a burden to the government.

Up to now, only 400 hectares out of the 168,000 hectares of wet-field land has been completely converted, which is a small number, said Wardoyo.

In the meantime, only 14,000 land deeds (certificates) have been completed, of which 6,000 have been handed over to the farmers while the rest are still in the hands of Project Implementation Units [UPP].

It takes a rather long time for the bank to complete the process of conversion, as a thorough examination is required.

In the past, the bank undertook the examinations of farmers on a case by case basis, which took a long time to finish, but now it has been proposed that they be done by spot-checks in areas with similar or identical characteristics.

Such examinations are important to the banks who must know whether the farmers concerned are creditworthy, whether their land is productive and whether they can pay back their loans on time. A tryout of this conversion by the spot-check method has been made in Krawang and Central Sulawesi.

The government will adopt a new policy to deal specifically with transmigration areas where a credit package for crediting a wet field can be granted only after possessing a land deed. Special allowances will be accorded the transmigrants, considering the fact that in a transmigration area no land deed can be given out before a lapse of 10 years as a precautionary measure against possible sale of the land concerned. However, on the basis of the new policy, such a credit package may be granted.

An amount of 60 billion rupiahs has been earmarked as credit-package funds for the creation of wet fields during PELITA IV. Of this money, 18 billion rupiahs have been utilized.

Engr Wardoyo said that the execution of the apportionment of 350,000 hectares of wet fields, plus another 150,000 hectares during PELITA IV, can be completed by virtue of the presence of responsible officials in all localities, such as bank officers, agricultural officials and irrigation officials. If everyone of them carries out his duties well, plus new approaches by the government, the target of apportioning 500,000 hectares of wet fields ought to be able to be reached.

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# ARMY'S REFORESTATION PROGRAM TO BE EXPANDED TO OTHER PROVINCES

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 17 Sep 84 p 1, 12

[Text] The first phase of the Army's Reforestation Program, covering an area of about 17,000 hectares, has been termed by the Ministry of Forestry as smooth and successful so far. Therefore, as soon as the first phase is completed, the reforestation will be extended to the second phase, thus said Engr Wartono Kadri, director general for reforestation and natural rehabilitation.

The Army's reforestation program has been launched in seven provinces, including DI [Special Region] Aceh, South Sumatra, Lampung, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and North Sulawesi.

The program's second phase will be expanded to other provinces. In areas with a sparse population, the reforestation has been entirely carried out by the Army itself, while in densely-populated areas, the ratio between Army and civilian participants has been 1 to 5 persons. Due to the public interest in the program, even in sparsely-populated South Kalimantan, civilians have also taken part. Each civilian participant receives an incentive of 1,200 rupiahs per day and this way the Army has provided local civilians with job opportunities.

According to Wartono Kadri, the public generally feels proud to cooperate with the military in this constructive work.

The active participation of the Army in the government reforestation program, especially in sensitive areas, has greatly reduced the danger of forest fires, because the participating army men set up guardposts in strategic locations. Should signs of a forest fire occur, the guards would fire warning shots into the air. Forest fires have thus been reduced to a minimum.

## Eucalyptus

The favorite tree for reforestation is the eucalyptus species. By using the pot tray method, the replanting of eucalyptus trees in South Kalimantan has obtained good results. This method which utilizes peat



was learned from Finland which has been helping Indonesia's reforestation program since 1983. This pot tray method has been found more productive than the traditional plastic bag seeding method.

The pot-tray eucalyptus trees have grown as tall as grasslike weeds, while those planted by the traditional method remain as short as bonsai trees. Based on this experience, the reforestation and greening of timber estates in the coming days will be carried out through this pot tray method. Finland's aid in this respect will last until 1985.

A business relationship has been effected between Finnish enterprises and Indonesian plastic factories for developing the manufacture of pot trays. About 1.5 million pot trays are needed for reforestation covering an area of 25,000 hectares. These pot trays cannot be utilized forever. Usually about 50 percent of them can be used for the second time around, while the remainder are spoiled.

To overcome forest destruction covering 400,000 hectares per year with losses of approximately 600 billion rupiahs on account of the transmigration program, the Ministry of Forestry will, during the current PELITA IV, handle 500,000 households out of a total of 1 million transmigrating households.

Arriving from other cities or provinces, the resettlement of these transmigrants will be jointly handled by the Ministry of Transmigration and the Ministry of Agriculture's Directorate General of Plantations.

The resettlement of the transmigrants can be connected with the light industrial projects of the two ministries concerned, while the Ministry of Forestry merely pays for their transportation.

Some 7,000 transmigrating households will be handled for the light industrial projects in 1984, which represents about 15 to 20 percent of the total number of transmigrants.

It is expected that within 10 years all 1 million transmigrating households will be resettled completely, so that the forestry region will become safe from their disturbances.

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# COMMUNISTS ACCUSED OF EXPLOITING TANJUNG PRIOK RIOTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Sep 34 p 3

[Text] Surabaya, ANTARA--The Tanjung Priok affair was one of the incidents the Communists, or former G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] members, have exploited by using Islam to create dissension between the government and ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces], on the one hand, and Muslim scholars.

In the Tanjung Priok affair, the Communists tried to set up a situation to make ABRI appear to be oppressing Islam. The Communists sought to stir up the Muslim community to oppose the government through persuasion that ABRI was the enemy of Islam.

General Rudini, Army chief of staff [KASAD], told reporters this on Wednesday [19 September] on the occasion of his visit to the Salawiyah Safiiyah Muslim boarding school in Sukorejo, Situbondo Regency.

He said that such communist methods are used not only in Indonesia but in almost the whole world. "We must also look at Indonesia's history to see how the Communists have always posed as Islam and Islamic organizations in trying to reach their goals."

"For that reason," stated Rudini, "I have come here to explain the true situation. Faithful Muslim scholars in this school should not be deceived by Communist provocation."

It is impossible that ABRI, as protector of the people, would attack Islam, since most members of ABRI are themselves Muslims. In dealing with serious incidents, ABRI is not reckless but moves one step at a time, giving warning first. Action is taken only if the situation becomes critical. "The influence and impact of the Tanjung Priok incident have so far not affected other areas," Rudini stated.

## Clean Water Assistance

The visit of General Rudini to the Sukorejo Muslim boarding school in Situbondo was for reviewing progress on a drinking water project for the school and the community around it. The aid project consists of two clean water pumps costing 157 million rupiahs for the men's and women's dormitories.

Kyai [Islamic teacher] As'ad Syamsul Arifin, director of the school, declared that the clean water assistance is very meaningful for dormitory residents, who number about 5,000 people.

He reported that the 28th NU [Muslim Scholars Party] congress will be held at the Sukorejo school in December. He hoped that security assistance would be provided by PANGDAM [military region commander] VIII/Brawidjaya during the congress.

Since his arrival in East Java on 8 September, General Rudini has visited KOREM [military area command] 081 in Madiun, the Kebonagung KORAMIL [military precinct command] in Pacitan, the Bakung KORAMIL in South Blitar, the Sukorejo Muslim boarding school, and the Muncar KORAMIL in Banyuwangi.

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## DECLINE OF ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS ANALYZED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Cipayung, KOMPAS--Students at Islamic boarding schools are only the leftovers of those who enter universities. It makes sense, therefore, that the Islamic schools give the impression of being on the decline.

Dr Zamakhsyari Dhofier, a researcher on the Religious Research and Development Board of the Department of Religion, stated that the problem now facing Islamic boarding schools is the quality of students. "Those who enter the schools are not the best of their families," he told participants in Religion Seminar IV at Cipayung on Saturday [22 September].

According to the doctoral dissertation of an Australian National University graduate in 1980, students who entered Islamic boarding schools in the past were the best. Now, however, such students are accommodated in the universities, and the Islamic schools get only the leftovers. For that reason, it is difficult for the Islamic schools to develop.

Since it has been agreed that Islamic boarding schools are not merely for religion but also for science, it is fitting that they should be more developed. The Islamic schools should be bigger and have impressive buildings and prestigious lecturers, like the universities. It is clear, however, that public support in that direction is still lacking, said Dhofier.

### Defensive

In reply to a question by Marulak Sihombing of the Communications Foundation of the DGI [Indonesian Council of Churches], Dhofier said that at the current level of national life the status of Islamic boarding schools is merely defensive, meaning that the educational values instilled at the Islamic schools is just the opposite of the trend toward greed. Education at the schools is at least an effort to direct people away from greed, an effort needing to be expanded in Indonesia.

With regard to the status of Islamic boarding schools in the past, he said that their rapid growth in the 19th century was not because of Islamic factors but because of efforts of native Indonesians to free themselves from

Dutch economic and political restraints. Life at the Islamic schools was a way of finding independence in politics and economics as well as in religion.

For that reason, said Dhofier, who is author of the book "Islamic Boarding School Traditions," life at the schools had a close connection with growth of native trade, which began to expand at the end of the 19th century. In fact, according to the long sociological report of Clifford Geertz, Islamic boarding school students from the coastal areas of Central Java migrated to inland areas of East Java in order to expand their trade.

Students at the schools were not taught business, said Dhofier in his lecture, which followed an explanation of Islamic anthropology by Prof Dr Harun Nasution, former rector of the Jakarta IAIN [State Islamic Institute]. Values taught at the Islamic boarding schools, however, did in fact support development of entrepreneurship among their students. That is one effect of education at the schools that has suffered serious decline, in the judgment of one of the seminar participants.

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# JAPANESE AID CONTINUES IN FISCAL 1984-1985

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Jakarta, AB--Official Japanese aid for Indonesian development from 1967 to fiscal 1984-1985 has reached \$3.6 billion (about 3.6 trillion rupiahs).

Atmono Suryo, director general for foreign economic relations in DEPLU [Department of Foreign Affairs], revealed this on Friday [21 September] at the DEPLU building following an exchange of notes covering a Japanese grant to Indonesia of 4.6 billion yen, or about 18.4 billion rupiahs.

Toshio Yamazaki, Japanese ambassador to Indonesia, represented Japan at the signing of the grant agreement.

Director General Atmono Suryo said that Indonesia views Japan as one of the most important members of the IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia] in meeting Indonesia's development aid requirements.

From 1967 to 1984 Japan has taken part in various types of cooperation in helping Indonesia to develop in every sector.

Japanese financial aid supplied during that period constituted 32.7 percent of the assistance needed by Indonesia and was the largest amount of aid received from any IGGI country.

Such Japanese aid for fiscal 1984-1985 is 46.2 percent of the assistance required.

The aid needed from 1967 to 1984-1985 was \$11.2 billion, of which Japan has provided financial assistance of \$3.6 billion.

Of the \$695.2 million needed in fiscal 1984-1985, Japanese commitments have reached \$321.2 million, or about 46.2 percent, said Atmono Suryo.

Besides financial aid, Japan has consistently provided grants and technical assistance to Indonesia. Such aid has been very important, since it has included aid to a variety of projects for human resource development, programs

to improve food production, cultural programs, education and training programs, and survey and research programs related to development activity.

"We appreciate the fact that in fiscal 1984-1985 Japan still continues with its grants and technical aid to Indonesia," stated Atmono Suryo.

6942

CS0: 4213/37



# REUNITED MUSLIM FIGURES MEET WITH PRESIDENT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Sep 84 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, AB--NU [Muslim Scholars Party] figures led by K. H. As'ad Syamsul Arifin visited President Soeharto at his home on Cendana Street Friday night [21 September]. Minister of Religion Munawir Sjadzali was with the president.

The first to be received by the president for direct discussion was K. H. As'ad Syamsul Arifin. He was followed 15 minutes later by K. H. Idham Khalid, K. H. Masykur, K. H. Saifuddin Zuhri, K. H. Ali Yafi and H. Abdulrachman Wahid.

Three other NU personages were unable to attend. They were K. H. Machrus Ali, K. H. Achmad Siddiq and K. H. Anwar Musadad.

During the meetings, the president received a report on the reuniting of NU figures that took place in a meeting in Surabaya on 10 September. The president stated his pleasure over the event.

H. Abdulrachman Wahid stated after the meetings that the president also declared his appreciation for the positive attitude shown by the NU leaders.

The Friday night meetings had been arranged by the minister of religion, according to Abdulrachman Wahid.

He said that the Muslim scholars had expressed to the president their regrets over the Tanjung Priok incident and had declared that the NU holds firmly to Islamic principles and will continue to submit to the government as long as the government does not go the way of infidels.

The NU figures declared that they would always participate in creating an atmosphere of peace and harmony. They do not approve of methods that are contradictory to Islamic law.

The NU will build up the Islamic community so that it will fully practice Islamic law, which is guaranteed by Pancasila [the five basic principles of the Indonesian republic].

Abdulrachman Wahid also said that K. H. As'ad had revealed plans for the 27th NU Congress and had asked that the government give permission for it prior to passage of the five bills now under discussion by the DPR [parliament].

President Soeharto responded that he saw nothing that would hinder or prevent holding the congress, since NU had clearly stated its position.

Abdulrachman Wahid stated further that NU congresses are held every 5 years and that the last, the 26th, had taken place in 1979.

As for the Tanjung Priok incident, Abdulrachman Wahid stated that all NU scholars at Tanjung Priok had given statements directly to their association.

The president further responded by declaring his delight and in fact suggested that dialogues be held throughout Indonesia, if necessary, and not just in Tanjung Priok.

All of the meetings took place within 1 hour, from 1915 to 2015.

6942

CS0: 4213/37

## NEW METHOD INTRODUCED FOR PROMOTING ETHNIC ASSIMILATION

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 22 Sep 84 p 15

[Text] The city of Solo is now better prepared to prevent racial disturbances. From 26 to 31 August, an upgrading was held there for Assimilation Operations Personnel (TPP). Through TPP, effective monitoring of assimilation information will be possible, even down to the RT [neighborhood association] level. "If a racial disturbance should occur, it will be settled immediately," said Major Soedarsono, chief of the Social-Political Affairs [SOSPOL] Office for Solo Municipality.

The upgrading was attended by 56 people, drawn from leaders of 23 neighborhoods (RT's and RK's [citizens associations]) in six villages. "They were chosen from neighborhoods with many residents of Chinese descent," added Soedarsono, who was also executive chairman of the upgrading.

The TPP upgrading was the first to be held in Indonesia. Solo apparently was chosen for the "pilot project" since it was there that the anti-Chinese riots began at the end of November 1980. Riots then followed in other cities in Central Java. It was Solo, also, where Haji Samanhoedi, of Kampung Laweyan, established the Islamic Trade Association in 1911 as an effort to protect native businessmen from competition by Chinese traders. "If the TPP in Solo succeed, they will be selected in all large Indonesian cities," said Soedarsono.

The TPP program was formed on instructions from Governor Ismail issued in December 1983. There are 11 level II regions in Central Java considered critical in SARA [ethnic groups, religion, race and intergroup] relations. They are Pati, Kudus, Purworejo, Kebumen, Banyumas, Klaten, Salatiga, Pekalongan, Tegal, Semarang and Solo.

TPP management is therefore not under the National Unity Realization Communications Board (BAKOM PKB), which is privately run, but directly under the Field Assimilation Implementation Group (KPPL), an official body of the level II region, directed by the chief of the SOSPOL Office.

Each of the TPP was given materials, which included P4 [Guidelines for Expressing and Practicing Pancasila], Archipelago Concept material, and

guidance on motivating residents of Chinese descent to cooperate with those who are natives.

These days, for example, Sarimo Hadisutjitro, 58, as TPP in RT 13/II, Kampung Balong, Solo, is busy going house to house visiting residents. "I instruct them to use Indonesian terms when speaking to Chinese," he said. For instance, "mas" [older brother] should be used instead of "engkoh," "eyang" [grandparent] instead of "engkong," and "mbak" [older sister] instead of "tacik." Half of the 600 residents in that RT are of Chinese descent.

Research by Dr Jamaludin Ancok, staff member at the Center for Population Research and Study of the UGM [Gajah Mada University], shows that assimilation takes place quicker when similarities, such as names and terms of address, with the majority element are increased. He conducted his research from April to June 1984 by distributing questionnaires to 145 participants, who were SMA [senior middle school] students in the city (Yogyakarta) and suburbs (Plered, Bantul). There were two types of questionnaires.

The first type dealt with the influence of names without religious connotation, such as Ferry Tanuwijaya (has a foreign sound) or Didik Darmadi (a native name). The results were that 55 percent of respondents preferred to associate with people having names like those of the majority in their area, while 35 percent found names normally used by people of Chinese descent to be acceptable. Only 10 percent would accept people with native Chinese names as friends.

The second type, on the other hand, investigated the influence of names with religious flavor, like Fuad Harsono (Islamic) or Yohanes Martono (Christian). It turned out that 65 percent of the respondents preferred use of Islamic type names.

6942

CSO: 4213/37

## NONG CHAN TROOPS ROB, RAPE, CLAIM CUT-OFF OF ICRC AID

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 23 Sep 84 pp 1,20

[Article: "Crossing the Border to Rape; Facing a Clash; One Arrested"]

[Text] Border police and people's volunteers for development and self-defense (PVDS) clashed with and killed two Kampuchean robbers who had slipped across the Thai border and raped villagers on their way to do farming. Later, Kampuchean robbers sneaked over to the same site again, and one was captured by the border police.

Our reporter described the border robbery on the evening of 22 September. At 1630 on 21 September Police Sub-Lieutenant Sombun Loppheun, [commander of the BPT Task Force Company 210] in Ban Nong Mang, Village No 5, Nong Vaeng Sub-district, Tapraya District, Prachinburi Province, led several border police to the waylay and observe the Kampuchean robbers who had slipped across the Thai border and then raped Thai girls when they went to do farming. This incident occurred on 19 September when two Thai girls were raped, and there was a total of nine Kampuchean robbers. When the border police arrived and watched near a thicket they saw seven Kampuchean robbers sneaking in. The border police and the PVDS then spread their forces around them. When the Kampuchean robbers realized they were surrounded by the border police and the PVDS they fired at them with their AK [rifles]. The clash lasted about 20 minutes and the Cambodian robbers became silent. The border police and they PVDS waited about 30 minutes before investigating, and learned that all the border police and PVDS were safe. They then cleared the area, and found two Kampuchean robbers who had been shot dead with an M-16 rifle of the border police and a rifle of the PVDS.

The border police immediately reported this to Lt Col Thavip Suvannasing, [commander of battalion 102]. The military unit was ordered to either cremate or bury the Kampuchean soldiers, depending on what was appropriate. Later on at 2300 on the same day four Kampuchean robbers returned to the site of the clash. The villagers reported this to the border police, and they went back to the site again and were able to capture one Kampuchean robber who claimed he was a villager. They learned that these Kampuchean robbers were from the Nong Chang [troop]. They came to rob the villagers because the International Red Cross Commission did not help them because of their lack of discipline. These robbers were as possessive of their weapons as they were of their lives. If any of them were shot dead, they would come back to fetch the gun because they did not want the Thai troops to know which robber group they were from.



## COLUMNIST CRITICIZES SIHANOUK PLAN FOR 4-PARTY COALITION

Paris MOUL KHMER in French Oct 84 pp 7-9

[Article by Sok Vannak: "The Utopia of a 4-Party Coalition"]

[Text] The hobby horse of Prince Sihanouk for several months now has been the formation of a four-party government in Phnom Penh, with the participation of the supporters of Heng Samrin. He sees in this idea what seems to him to be an ideal solution for the Cambodian problem. Furthermore, he stated this once again at a press conference held in Oslo on 14 August, calling again for "a broad coalition government for Cambodia," made up of the three present components of the GCKD [Democratic Khmer Coalition Government] and the regime in Phnom Penh--a regime which is pro-Vietnamese, as everyone knows, and completely controlled by Hanoi. Now this solution, which is dear to the heart of our former "leader," seems totally utopian.

The present, three-party coalition, does not function very well, which no one can now ignore any longer. Furthermore, it was impossible for it to function very well, since this is a purely artificial and unnatural coalition. How could anyone think seriously that the Cambodian nationalists could have confident and cordial relations with the Khmers Rouges [Khmer communists], the executioners of the Khmer people? Moreover, the imbalance of forces made this coalition non-viable in any case, since the troops of Pol Pot are much more numerous and much better armed than those of Prince Sihanouk and of Son Sann. In addition, the Pol Pot troops, on several occasions already, have shown their hostility toward the nationalists. This was particularly the case at the time of the serious incidents which took place on 6 and 7 July 1984 in Siem Reap Province. In fact, the Khmers Rouges are quite ready to eliminate the nationalists on the ground, once they find an occasion or when they consider it necessary to eliminate them. Under these circumstances this coalition, mainly desired by Communist China so that its beloved Khmers Rouges may be able to continue to sit in the United Nations, has appeared to be a criminal absurdity from the beginning.

As the nationalists thus have a great deal of trouble in coexisting with their communist "partners" within the GCKD, can one reasonably believe that things would go better if the FNLPK [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] and the Sihanouk front were united to two communist factions instead of one? Their position would be even weaker than it is now, and they could be certain of being eliminated by one of the two communist factions--on which they unfortunately do not make much of an impact, from the military point of view. The solution favored by



Prince Sihanouk, after all, could only be of benefit to the communists, and apparently to the pro-Vietnamese communists in particular, who would have on hand the support of a North Vietnamese army of occupation, which does not have the least intention of leaving our territory. Or, to consider another possibility, we might see develop very quickly a civil war which the nationalists would unfortunately have no chance of winning.

After all, for this four-party coalition, which the prince so earnestly wants, to be established, it would be necessary for the four parties concerned to be in agreement in principle. Now, this is not the case at all. The Khmers Rouges don't want to hear about such an arrangement, Son Sann is not very "enthusiastic" about this crazy project, and the Heng Samrin regime has already let it be known that there is no "reconciliation" possible with the supporters of Pol Pot. The prince is therefore the only one who really wants to see such a four-party coalition come into existence. We are therefore led to ask ourselves why Norodom Sihanouk speaks on every possible occasion in favor of a four-party coalition government, when the three-party coalition already is existing only precariously and is filling the Khmer nationalists with discouragement. This discouragement is quite understandable, moreover, since it has forced them to come to terms with the monsters who caused the atrocious death of at least 2 million Cambodians. And now they are asked to go along with the communists under Heng Samrin, forgetting, among other things, that the latter were formerly Khmers Rouges! We may therefore ask whether the prince has lost his reason, or what remains of it, by campaigning in favor of an even more repulsive coalition than the one which already exists and which has brought nothing good for the Khmer people.

On reflection we finally see only one explanation, or, rather, two explanations which come to the same thing. On the one hand, there is Prince Sihanouk's taste for power and his overwhelming desire to be able to return one day to Phnom Penh with the title of chief of state, even without holding any real authority. That would involve one of Polichinelle's secrets, which all Khmer nationalists have been acquainted with for a long time. On the other hand, to achieve his goal, Norodom Sihanouk is quite prepared to pretend to be the "friend" of the Hanoi leaders, to whom he provided such services in the past and who have very badly repaid him for his efforts up to now. This doesn't stop him from dreaming of a new round of affection for Pham van Dong, his old "friend" and associate. However, the salvation of Cambodia will not be served by this egotistical ambition, nor by new acts of surrender to the Indochinese communists. The salvation of Cambodia involves the liberation of the country from every form of communism, and everything else is of no interest at all.

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CSO: 4219/8

## SIHANOUK-SON SANN FRICTION DISCUSSED

Paris MOUL KHMER in French Oct 84 pp 9-11

[Article by Kong Seng: "A Resignation Open to Several Interpretations"]

[Text] According to information obtained from FUNCINPEC, the party of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the latter has reportedly resigned from his position as president of the Khmer Government based on an anti-Vietnamese coalition. Reportedly, on 6 September he sent a telegram to Khieu Samphan, his vice president representing the Khmers Rouges (Cambodian communists), and to Son Sann, his prime minister representing the FNLPK (Cambodian nationalists), alleging that certain nationalists in Canada and France had blamed him for the misfortunes which have befallen the Khmer people. Consequently, according to this report, he felt he was no longer worthy of returning to power.

According to the same information, the prince and president reportedly insisted on a union of the FUNCINPEC and the FNLPK, regretting that certain elements from these two groups, particularly those of the FNLPK and Son Sann himself, its president, had been opposed to him all along. Finally, he reportedly promised that, despite his resignation, he would always support the efforts of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government.

If this information is correct, the decision of the prince, however regrettable it may be, could only have been made to serve the cause of the North Vietnamese aggressors.

In effect, however paradoxical it may seem, the decision reportedly was made at a time when the General Assembly of the United Nations was going to hold its 39th session. The decision would have the effect of creating disarray within the coalition government and, consequently, would discourage most of the members of the United Nations who had voted until now to support the continued occupation of the seat assigned to Cambodia by the anti-Vietnamese coalition government. The decision by the prince would make it possible to force the international organization to accept the actions of North Vietnam in Cambodia.

Regarding his desire for a union of the FUNCINPEC and FNLPK movements, this would certainly be beneficial if the prince's wish were truly sincere, given the fact that in time of war--and Cambodia is presently at war--any country in the world needs the national unity of its people to defend itself against its aggressors.

However, the prince seems to accuse certain elements in these two groups, and particularly Son Sann, president of the FNLPK itself, of being opposed to the achievement of his desires.

Without in any way undertaking the defense of Son Sann, we consider, however, that the latter was right to mistrust the approaches of Prince Sihanouk, because these involved a number of regrettable objectives. In effect, supposing that Son Sann would accept these approaches, his movement, the FNLPK, would risk being torn apart by cunning, internal maneuvers. The prince is a past master of the art of dividing his adversaries in this way. In the same way the disruption of the FNLPK could only be of benefit to the Vietnamese enemy. Son Sann himself would therefore lose the leadership of his movement and would be the laughingstock of the whole world!

Regarding the promise made by the prince to continue to support the activities of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government, we infinitely regret that it could not be taken seriously by all those who have known his past forms of behavior. In effect his support looks strangely like the rope which holds up a man who has been hanged. At least this is all we can think of it. If his promise was truly sincere, he should agree not to involve himself any further in the affairs of his country and to make people forget him by remaining at the bottom of the ash heap of history, because everything which he says and everything which he has done has only benefited the enemies of the Khmer people.

However, as he is too full of a sense of his own importance and of his crackpot ideas, he would never agree to be forgotten, despite the disastrous consequences of his actions, consequences which the Khmer people have not yet fully experienced.

That is why all nationalists worthy of the name accuse him of being the person principally responsible for the misfortunes which affect the entire Khmer nation.

Will he understand the seriousness of his case? If he does not understand it, and if, despite everything, he is still tempted to return to power, this will mean the end of Cambodia. Because if he never recognizes the errors he has committed in the past, he will commit still others in the future--perhaps even more serious ones--with the support of his communist friends. It is as absolutely certain as two plus two equal four!

In any case Norodom Sihanouk is no longer a credible leader. He who has the habit of blaming others for his own failures today can blame no one other than himself.

But what a mess!

5170  
CSO: 4219/8

## U.S. PROPOSALS ON CBW CRITICIZED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Sep 84 p 3

/Article by D. Bannavong: "Death in the Chemical Class Tube"/

/Text/ The U.S. Government many times has denied and ignored the USSR's proposals for eliminating biochemical weapons. Since 1972, the United Nations Arms Reduction Commission has been researching and surveying methods for eliminating biochemical warfare, but Washington has used all kinds of schemes to obstruct the success and the execution of those plans.

Last January 1984, the Reagan government refused proposals by the countries participating in the Vachauv Chemical Warfare Treaty, which is concerned with freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

It used various kinds of propaganda to cover up increases of its chemical weapons production. From this one example alone, we can see the real truth. Some part of the so-called proposal that Vice President George Bush brought up at the Geneva conference in April concerning the problems of chemical weapons control stated that, "Every country must be open to the International Investigation Commission, as well as every military and government /as published/ chemical site or those under the control of the government." Because in socialist countries the different chemical companies belong to the state, they are regularly checked; but in capitalist countries, because chemical weapons production depends on monopolistic capitalists, /chemical companies/ are not checked by the International Chemical Warfare Inspection Commission. In practice, the Reagan initiative proposed by George Bush was just a tactic for snooping on the various companies in all the socialist countries. But in the meantime, there has been no inspection of the chemical warfare weaponry and military production plants of the United States and all the western superpowers. Certainly, all the socialist countries would not accept this! Those schemes do not show any sincerity at all by the United States for ending the production of chemical weapons; instead, they are only deceptions for promoting the invention of modern chemical weapons to replace outdated ones. Because these outdated weapons are hard to manufacture and store and because they contain highly hazardous chemicals, repairing them demands quite a bit of capital and they are difficult to preserve in a gaseous state. There are 90 different types of chemicals in the Pentagon. And now and then they have to change the tubes or shells of the projectiles that contain various chemicals because those hazardous chemicals might erode those containers which in turn might disintegrate and cause warehouse explosions. This has occurred many times already.

On the other hand, the new chemical weapons that will be manufactured will be easy to store because these weapons contain two types of gases which are not hazardous if they are stored separately. But these weapons will cause tremendous hazards if the two gases are mixed. Together, they would produce destructive, explosive bombs. People hit by these mixed gases would die in 1 minute or the gases would cover an area for many days which would kill all living things in that area.

"These combination gases" make people die by causing the cessation of all the muscular functions that control respiration and the important organs in the human body. These gases infiltrate the human body through the skin and the lungs; only a tiny amount of this gas will stop the nervous system functions. Additionally, all the muscles will contract and it will cause excessive perspiration, loss of eyesight, vomiting, convulsions and finally the respiratory system will stop functioning.

These are the chemicals that Reagan wants to have manufactured in huge quantities, and this is the death that is stored in the glass tubes containing hazardous chemicals. These are presently being produced in modern nuclear plants in Arkansas in the United States of America.

12587

CSO: 4206/9



## EDITORIAL DISCUSSES CONTRACTS, PRODUCTION RELATIONSHIPS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Sep 84 p 1

/Editorial: "People Must Fully Absorb Idea of Large Scale Production"

/Text/ During the sixth congress /third session/ for all LPRP Central Committee administrators, Comrade Secretary General Kaysone Phoumvihane stressed that, "In our country, large-scale production must start with trade by contract, which means that we have to follow the contracts signed with state economic bureaus." To understand clearly the purpose of a contract, we must thoroughly analyse supply and demand and the importance of changing small-scale production to socialist large-scale production and we must aim to build up a common opinion between the people and the state concerning large-scale production in our country.

At present, large-scale production in our country does not mean that we have to set up factories and many large stores before we can call it that. Actually, we have to begin with organizing production and give our free labor systematically, encourage and bring together every person and every unit to generate production and enter into business with specific and collective plans and with a reasonable division of labor at different administrative levels. Each person, collective household, working unit, and location should aim to increase his /and its/ strong points in his /and its/ work. From /doing/ that, we would strengthen collective labor around the country. This is the main substance and the correct direction of the party and state concerning large-scale production in our country. Large-scale production in our country does not have any limitations: it can come from households, business companies, trade cooperatives or other units that operate according to the contracts that they sign with such state economic bureaus as production groups, agricultural cooperatives, basic agricultural production units, state enterprises, and also private basic agricultural production units. This is in order to simultaneously implement two developmental movements side by side, namely, to turn a natural /agricultural/ economy into an industrial one and to raise small-scale production into socialist large-scale production.

Nevertheless, if we want plentiful production, we must not rely on trade only: the main thing is to produce. We must be familiar with the technical revolution in production operations and bring in new equipment and advanced techniques for



production operations. When this has been done, the productivity of individuals and communes will be raised, there will be a lot of products to trade and our economy will become a genuine socialist economy /characterized/ by the principle "one for all and all for one."

The most important thing is to know how to trade, which will be helpful for improving production and the acceptance of new techniques for improving product quality. Goods will be produced in greater quantities and of better quality with low prices and will be able to be sold out quickly.

We must absorb thoroughly the importance of large-scale production. In our country, we are starting from low /and going/ to high from small to big. We must organize production units from the smallest ones up to agricultural cooperatives in each commune; moreover, factories to develop the foundations for converting an agricultural economy into an industrial economy and for converting from small, medium, and then to large-scale production must also be organized. Research and study are being conducted by the state for drafting the contracts to be signed with farmers, production groups, basic production cooperatives, handicraft groups, state enterprises and private enterprises. Contracts will be a factor in developing large scale production and will be the driving force for developing and improving techniques to control our economy step by step. Furthermore, they will be a solid foundation for stepping up to socialist large-scale production.

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CSO: 4206/9

## ACTING SUPPLY MINISTER ON GOALS, ENEMY ATTACKS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Sep 84 p 3

/Interview with Inh Keosavang, acting minister of materials, date and place not specified/

/Text/ /Question/ What have been your ministry's most outstanding accomplishments in implementing all of its plans to salute the 2 historic days?

/Answer/ We can say that we have accomplished /our tasks/ moderately well through our work activities in observance of the 2 upcoming historic days, in spite of the many difficulties that we have encountered since the beginning of 1984, specifically, since April 1984, up until the present.

The most important problems have been political and ideological activities. There have been two general political training sessions in which we used policy directives in all measures for evaluating the performance of our tasks in each period, each area and of each person. From that, the opinions and ideology and the responsible attitude of cadres have taken firm steps forward, which shows in the lively and brave attitude of cadres at each level of work. Planning and working methods are taking steps forward, and the sense of responsibility and of mastery and the creativity of cadres has increased further. There is good solidarity and unity among ourselves and the international /proletariat/, and the work is moving forward in each section steadily. In case of emergency, our cadres work all day and all night until dawn, and /even though/ there is no additional pay they do not complain or get discouraged. For instance, at the shipping department at Danang Port, when goods arrive, the cadres work continuous shifts around the clock. Each person is responsible for three fork lifts. Cadres at the fuel pump section pump out fuel as well as repair pipelines. Seven cadres in the warehouse at the end of the pipeline are doing the work of 35 people, including that of technocrats, as well as of guards and food gatherers each day. Specifically, they are workers as well as being combat soldiers working with local guerrillas to fight the enemy. The most outstanding man is Comrade Choummaly, a young medical doctor at the gas pumping station. He was surrounded, hit by the enemy and fought on alone to his final seconds; he killed three enemies with three bullets.

The fuel is usually pumped and sent into cities once a year because of its small quantity; but for 1984, this division has already sent fuel twice in just 3

months and they are now sending fuel for the third time this year. This year, the volume of fuel sent out each time was more than last year's. In addition, the supply control division has invented a good quality car fueled by coal and with a beautiful body; right now, they are continuing to build another one.

The 1984 plan for specialized tasks has been implemented. The work actually started at the end of March. Each time they transferred equipment and materials and extended the contract to get more budget delayed the plan. Supply company cadres were specially concentrated in doing contracted work at night from 4:00 pm to 8:00 pm for 15-20 days continuously.

/Question/ What are your directions, plans and goals for continuing to accomplish your tasks, primarily for implementing the sixth measure of the third session of the Party Central Committee's congress?

/Answer/ My ministry has plans to conduct these tasks in the near future, namely, to boost results and to accomplish the tasks for saluting the 2 historic days and especially to implement the sixth measure of the third session of the Party Central Committee's congress.

We are going to educate everyone about the sixth measure, we will also accelerate reforming management methods. We are proud of the sixth measure, especially the improvements in state management methods for controlling the economy and businesses because these are the right solutions. I will struggle bravely to implement this measure so that it will be successful.

After the end of training about the measure, we will set up experimental organizations to convert the fuel company into a business firm; we have prepared for this change since the beginning of August 1984. We have organized technocrats into three groups that concentrate on preparing proposals to present and get approvals from the Council of Ministers concerning the changeover of the fuel company to a business. The preparation of the proposal is expected to be completed sometime in the middle or the end of October 1984. Also, the fuel company and its branches are preparing the basic foundations for changing over into a business organization of the ministry. We are trying very hard to improve its management and make it leaner and more efficient.

Concerning the task of improving the standard of living, we have set up ministerial trading cooperatives by using credit loans from banks, namely, contracts with clauses that involve supplies. We will encourage and set up a fish farming unit because our ministry has resources in this area. If this is well organized, it will be able to improve the standard of living supplying 30-40 percent of the food supply. With this fish farm, the state will fix two ends of the problem. Concerning the development of the family economy, we have a goal to set up a research and study unit to guide and inform the people and to promote /them/ so that the family economy can develop and succeed.

To guarantee the organization and to successfully implement the sixth measure of the Party Central Committee in my ministry alone our task is to guide political ideology to be the central core of the doctrine of Secretary General Kaysone Phoumvihan, who has stated that, "In order to control the economy, the

state must first control all the people," because the right policies will translate into real and successful activities which the people will perform. This means that the cadres that lead and are in control have to thoroughly absorb ideology and policies with discipline, with a high sense of responsibility and of firm principle, be able to distinguish who is an ally and who is an enemy, and be alert to fight both ways in order to perform successfully within the limits of their own tasks.

12587

CSO: 4206/9

## AGITPROP, MEKONG PATROL CRAFT OPERATIONS NOTED

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 3 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Midet Techo: "Border Mobilizing Units"]

[Text] This year the Mekong River is getting low rapidly, meaning there was little rain in the north. The wind is starting to shift direction and the winter will begin very soon. There is always something to talk about along the Thai-Lao border as curious people are wont to do.

Many villages have already had their longboat races near the end of the Buddhist Lent. Every year there are always fraternal people in the LPDR who participate in long-tailed boat racing, but this year might not be the same as in years past because of the stricter administrative system.

The present LPDR mobilizing unit along the border relies on data from the refugees and also from the villagers. This involves the case of the three villages which we already know about. Interference and the change in policy on allowing Thai people who go across the [border] to sell and purchase goods from the LPDR and bring goods to sell and to support the LPDR is the [business of smugglers], otherwise they absolutely cannot smuggle in goods to sell on the other side of the river.

The mobilization operation is the same as the mass mobilization to persuade someone to agree with them for a period of time or for always for the work achievement or for political purposes. Many smugglers are now being detained by LPDR authorities in the border villages and are receiving political training for 15 to 20 days. Besides involving the administrative system the training topics also emphasize the three villages that have now become a problem for the LPDR, and which they must tell seven people about when they return to the Thai side. After completing the training their Thai relatives will be contacted, and they must be able to assure the authorities they will be able to do [as they are asked], and then they will be released.

Many of the returnees were psychologically damaged and quite frightened. While they were being detained and reeducated there was no difference between whether they would live or die. Besides being imprisoned their food was glutinous rice and fermented fish. Some of them even needed [rites] to restore their spirits when they returned, and even so it is not quite certain whether they

have learned their lesson or not. However, what is being talked about a lot is the new Thai banknotes of 100 and 500 baht and no smaller notes. This has resulted in a trade problem. Good profits increase the risk even more. This is similar to smuggling and other illegal trading.

A refugee news source said that there has been unusual military movement. Vietnamese combined force divisions of battalion level will be stationed in village and canton areas on the Mekong border focusing on the Thai border opposite and also on where the Thai authorities are stationed.

From the Thai border refugees pointed out the piped water tank and TV antenna above the building which is the residence of the Soviet and Vietnamese experts in Thakhek where there are many Soviets, and there are more Vietnamese than Soviets.

The LPDR combat speedboat division along the Mekong River often conducts military training along the river. The aluminum boats aided in construction by the Soviet comrades have a high speed. Besides being regularly docked at the boat station, others of this type are kept along streams. Good transport boats still travel up and down along the villages on the river bank on a regular basis, and especially the goods that are transported from the Port of Danang along Route 9 will end up in Keng Kabao Port and Savannakhet.

However, living peacefully on the basis of understanding is the general desire of human beings, who have a need for friendship no matter where they are in the world.

9884

CSO: 4207/24



## BRIEFS

MATERIALS SUPPLY REPORT--Supplying technical materials such as cement, iron rod, iron sheets, batteries, and tires, as well as other spare parts that are used in building construction and transportation, is an important link in performing technical work in agriculture, construction and on various transport vehicles. Comrade Khammuong Lasavatdi, head of the materials supply company, reported that: "The materials supply task is a rather complex one because different materials are imported; consequently, the task demands detailed planning for inventories, routing and vehicles for transporting them. Nevertheless, we are struggling to execute the existing plan to reach the specified and expected level of accomplishment. Between June and July, we were able to distribute 8,700 tons of cement, 704 tons of iron bars, 174 tons of iron sheets, 197 vehicles, 6,471 spark plugs, 281 tires, 539 batteries and a lot of other equipment. We were able to bring a profit of 1,486,630 kip to the state treasury. To make the operation run smoothly, we have a detailed division of labor. Companies have been set up in the cities to respond to the needs for materials of the Party Central Committee administration, different ministries and departments, Vientiane Municipality, and Borikhamxai, Xieng Khouang and Houa Phan Provinces in the north; we also have branches in Oudomsai, Luang Prabang, Bokeo and Luang Nam Tha Provinces. In the south, we have branches in Khammouane, Savannakhet, Saravan, Champassak, Attopeu and Sekong Provinces. In addition, we have representative offices at Danang Port and a warehouse at Mouang Phin District so that we can distribute materials from Savannakhet through Vientiane. By the end of this year, we will have distributed 11,000 tons of different types of iron, 14,000 tons of cement, 140 trucks and cars, and 9 million tons of different spare parts to production centers and different construction sites around the country. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Sep 84 p 2/ 12587

CSO: 4206/9

REPORTAGE ON USSR CONTACTS WITH MRS MARCOS

Cosmonaut, Friendship Officer Visit

HK130916 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The first lady, Madam Imelda Marcos, today cited a Russian cosmonaut for sharing his scientific and technological experience with the Filipino people. Mrs Marcos met Russian Cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakov who called on her in Malacanang this morning. During his call, the cosmonaut briefed the first lady on his scientific findings during his two space trips and the effects of such experience on human beings. More on this from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] Lyakov has been in outer space for a total of 325 days. His first space trip was from February 25, 1979, to August 19, 1979, while his second was from June 26, 1983, till November 23, 1983. The Soviet cosmonaut informed Mrs Marcos that he has had similar talks with officials of the Philippine military academy in Baguio City and the Philippine Air Force. He expressed to Mrs Marcos the hope that Filipinos would some day join in the Soviet space program.

Lyakov called on Mrs Marcos with Madam (Tatiana Nikolaira). Like Lyakov, she is a vice president of the RP-USSR Friendship Society, aside from being the secretary for the commission for social security of the Russian Government. They were accompanied in their call by Labor Minister Blas Ople, president of the RP-USSR Friendship Society, and Russian Ambassador Yuri Sholmov. [end recording]

Embassy Greetings on Anniversary

HK151511 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Nov 84 pp 1, 15

[Text] The First Lady, Minister Imelda R. Marcos, was congratulated yesterday in connection with the 9th anniversary of the Metro Manila Commission last November 7.

The greetings from Vladimir F. Promyslov, chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Council, were transmitted to Malacanang by the Soviet Embassy in Manila through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In his message to the First Lady, Promyslov said, "We are wishing you every success in the further development of the city communal services."

"We hope that the friendly ties between our cities will continue growing stronger for the good of the residents of Moscow and Metro Manila," he added.

The message was sent by Promyslov in consonance with the sister-city agreement between Manila and Moscow. Promyslov was in Manila in 1982 as guest of the First Lady to sign the sister city agreement between the two cities.

#### Ramos on Communist Threat, Fires, Gun Permits

HK140031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos yesterday [13 November] singled out the Communist Party of the Philippines as the most dangerous threat to the security of the nation. In a press conference in Camp Aguinaldo, Gen Ramos said that at this point in time, the government considers the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, as the most potent enemy of the state for several reasons. One, he said the communist party has been the longest anti-government movement in the country, which has been attempting to overthrow the government since 1930. Secondly, according to Gen Ramos, the communists have been able to position themselves in practically all 73 provinces of the country, and were able to establish several cells in some border areas in many provinces.

Concerning the rash of fires that have hit hotels in the country, Gen Ramos said that investigators have identified at least three suspects in the recent spate of fires which hit Manila and Baguio City. However, Gen Ramos withheld the identities of the suspects pending their arrest. He said investigators have established the arson angle in the rash of fires, which destroyed at least three big hotels and resulted in the death of more than 40 people.

On another subject, the acting armed forces chief of staff said he is not in favor of the issuance of guns to any person just because he occupies certain positions, whether in government or in the private sector. The question of the issuance of firearms was made in reference to a move by barangay officials in Metro Manila that they be given firearms. However, he said the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and INP [Integrated National Police] do license firearms to qualified citizens of the republic, and issue them permits to carry their guns outside their residence. But the issuance of a special permit to carry is based on existing threats to a person, regardless of his station in life.

CSO: 4200/166

## EXPATRIATE ACADEMIC PROUD OF SON'S ROLE IN RALLIES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 1 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Hugh White]

[Text]

CANBERRA: A respected Philippines academic, Dr Francisco Nemenzo, said yesterday that he was "quite proud" of his son who was seriously hurt when soldiers fired on demonstrators in Manila last Thursday.

Dr Nemenzo said his son, Fidel ("I named him after Fidel Castro"), was wounded by a bullet from an M-16 Armalite rifle during a demonstration called in protest at the dispersal by teargas and water cannon of another rally held the previous week.

The bullet penetrated Fidel's liver and a lung.

"It is unfortunate that our child should be victimised like this, but in a sense that is a risk that everyone must take in fighting against this regime," Dr Nemenzo said.

Dr Nemenzo is a former Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of the Philippines and is now a senior research fellow at the Australian National University in Canberra. He and his wife were detained for subversive activities by the Marcos Government when it declared martial law in 1972.

Fidel, 22, is a mathematics student at the University of the Philippines. He spent a year in Australia in 1982, and is a keen runner. He competed in the City-to-Surf race that year.

"Fidel is politically active, despite being a mathematician," his father said. However, he did not think his son had been an

active organiser of the demonstration.

Dr Nemenzo said this was not his son's first experience of political violence. "He was beaten up before by the police, in 1980 ... it was that incident that politicised him."

Asked why the Government had responded to Thursday's demonstration with bullets, Dr Nemenzo said: "We expect more difficult times to come, and this will trigger more protests, more strikes. Probably the Government is really trying to discourage that ... to frighten them."

"I don't think it will succeed. I think the people in our country have really had enough of Marcos. They are planning another massive demonstration this week."

"In the forefront of the present demonstrations are what we call martial law babies. Just like my son, they do not know any other ruler but Marcos. This is the generation that Marcos tried to depoliticise. He failed."

Although the National Assembly passed an unprecedented motion criticising the Government over the violence, Dr Nemenzo does not look to that body for fundamental change.

"It does not really matter about the Assembly. What is more important is how the military will take this, because Marcos knows very well that he is governing without popular support, and he can continue as long as the military are solidly behind him."

'DISGRUNTLED' CPP MEMBER DISCUSSES LABOR INFILTRATION

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 21 Oct 84 pp 1, 10

[Article by Tony Vn. Figueroa as told by Antonio Lasaga y Nable: "Confession of a Rebel Surrenderee"]

[Text] It was on August 1980 when I first had a brush with the operations man of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in M'lang, North Cotabato. He was Adrian Cortez, alias Lawrence and Andoy; he gave me lectures on General Mass Course at the Samaria House in the area.

(Cortez died in General Santos City years back in an encounter with military operatives.)

At first the teachings did not appeal to me so much. Only when my nephew, a Bansalan police was slain along with Capt. Balba that I planned on joining the party to seek vengeance against perpetrators whom I thought I could find. But as years go by, the lure of CPP became so strong that I left my family and started fighting a futile cause.

On August 25, 1982, I became a candidate member of the CPP and became a full-pledged member (FM) on December 22, 1983.

My full name is Antonio Lasaga y Nable, a native of Tunghaan, Minglanilla, Cebu, 46 years old, and was born on June 13, 1938. Married, I have nine children.

For two and a half years since I left my family, I had always been assigned with the labor sector of the party. Being myself a labor leader when I was employed with Overseas Agricultural Development Corporation in M'lang, the task was not very difficult. In fact, I was a union vice-president of the firm which is located in Nueva Vida, M'lang.

At the time of my surrender last September 25, 1984, I was deputy secretary, section committee of the regional labor committee for Southern Mindanao for which reason I have been very close to Joel Maglunsod and Dominador Montero, both labor leaders of the Nagkahiusang mga Mamumuo sa Habagatang Mindanao (NA-MAHMIN).

My friendship with Maglunsod dates back to 1980 during the time of Cortez. He visited me in my place in various occasions, specially during the time when I started organizing labor groups.

I must be frank that some other strikes and labor unions in Davao City have been infiltrated already by the CPP, NA-MAHMIN being one of them. Although Joel Maglunsod is not a labor leader, he has been placed by the party inside the labor group to propagate the CPP thrusts.

As to our operations during march-rallies, we are launching five sets of operations namely the pinta, tagtag, dikit, sabit and gakit.

I must admit also that Maglunsod is an FM and secretary of the CPP inside the NA-MAHMIN, along with Montera who acts as his assistant.

As to my surrender to the military, it is because I don't like the set-up of the party. CPP gives me only a monthly sustenance of P350 which is not even enough to sustain me personally.

I have to reveal also that in Davao Development Foundation (DDF) where I used to reside, there are about 86 full-time and part-time CPP members some of whom are members of the Katipunang Rebolusyon ng Manggagawa (KRM).

As to my feeling about my present disposition inside the military, I have qualms of getting out of the camp because I know the CPP is hunting, and I know that the punishment that shall be meted me will be death. My personal surrender to Col Geronimo Valderrama is nothing than my desire to go back to the folds of law; I have had too much.

If I have returned to the fold of law, it is because I am disgruntled.

CSO: 4200/163



OPPOSITION MP PROPOSES CITIZEN'S ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Oct 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] A militant national organization for peace and order which will "neutralize and counteract the inroads in society of the communist dissidents" was proposed by opposition member of parliament Jaime Ferrer yesterday.

Ferrer lamented what he called the failure of the AFP to stem the tide of the rebel movement in the country "despite its huge budget and strength, which has tripled since the declaration of martial law in 1972."

In a press statement, Ferrer said in 1972, the communist movement was operating only in 7 provinces. By 1984 they are now, according to him, in some 57 provinces and right in the doorsteps of Metro Manila.

This explained, Ferrer illustrates, that the communist problem can not be solved by military solutions "since it is a basic political question."

"As long as the campaign against the communist dissidents is led by the military, all efforts to solve and eliminate the problem will only be futile," said Ferrer.

"Just like our fight for clean elections, the campaign against the communist must be initiated by the citizens themselves," he continued.

He also added that if the citizens want peace, they must act to guarantee and ensure peace.

He said that a national citizens' action for peace and order, "similar in militancy and scope to the Namfrel," must now be organized by leading organizations. Once set up, the same can be an effective bulwark against the threat of a communist takeover.

He also suggested that the mayors lead the fight against the communists in their respective towns, with the support of the police, "which must be under their control and supervision."

CSO: 4200/163

## CURRICULA REVAMP REPEALS RIZAL, CONSTITUTION REQUIREMENTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

**THE THREE-unit** Rizal course is no longer required for graduation from college beginning next school year. So are the study of the Philippine Constitution, Agrarian Reform, Taxation, Population Education and other mandated courses that are taught as separate subjects.

The 12-unit Spanish, however, remains. A law is needed to repeal its mandatory teaching.

In revising the policies on the teaching of mandated or so-called "legislated" courses, Education Minister Jaime C. Laya noted that the integration of these courses into other subjects is necessary to provide colleges and universities with more "elbow room" to determine their curricula.

**LAYA SAID** he is leaving it up to colleges and universities to decide on what to do with the "freed" units. In college, mandated courses comprise about 30 units of a four- or five-year degree program.

Laya said the teaching many of these courses as separate subjects is not actually required by law.

While a law requires the teaching of the life and works of national hero Jose Rizal, Laya explained that the same law did not specify that these be taught in a three-unit course.

**UNDER** the revised policies of the education ministry, the works and writings of Rizal were recommended to be taken up in Filipino and English literature and in Spanish language courses.

Laya said the study of the Constitution, also taught as a three-unit subject in some colleges could be integrated with Political Science.

He said government thrusts Taxation and Agrarian Reform, Population Education, Reforestation, Nutrition Education, Credit Consciousness, Drug Education, Environmental Education, Cooperatives and Entrepreneurship should also be integrated in appropriate subjects.

**LAYA** said the teaching of Spanish, required under Republic Act 343, requires a law to repeal or amend its mandatory nature.

He said the education ministry is still studying whether Spanish ought to be retained as a mandated course or be made into an elective, except in courses such as education, liberal arts, law and foreign service where the knowledge of the language is imperatively needed.

## AGRAVA BOARD MEMBERS REVEAL PREPUBLICATION FEARS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

MANILA (AFP) — Many members of the commission probing the murder of Benigno Aquino had planned to flee the Philippines for fear of their lives after uncovering a "military conspiracy," top commission sources told Agence France-Presse yesterday.

The members however changed their minds in Sunday's emotional farewell get-together during which they agreed "to stand up together" against "any possible threat because of their mandate to tell the truth 'without fear or favor,'" sources added.

Commission members were particularly concerned about widespread rumors that the military top command would stage a coup d'etat either before or immediately after the impending release of their report implicating Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver.

They were also

bothered by the "sudden reversal" of the stand of a key witness to the actual shooting of ex-Senator Aquino, Celso Loterina, ground mechanic of Philippine Airlines.

Loterina, who now claims he was just "induced" to testify because of commission promises of a job in the U.S., is widely believed to be under government or military custody since only pro-government media have managed to contact him.

The commission, however, decided to disregard Loterina's retraction which came after the commission had finalized its report, based on the 479-page military conspiracy findings of its four-man legal panel.

Some commission members also said they had instructed their children to reduce their "public activities" to the "barest minimum" because of concern over what could happen to them.

Lupino Lazaro, lawyer of the Galman family, recently decided to stay behind bars instead of getting out on bail reportedly because of a spate of threats to his life. Gen. Ver filed a P100-million (\$5-million) libel charge against him in the course of the commission hearings.

Lazaro reportedly received a number of letters from unidentified sources threatening to kill him which he turned over to Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila and leader of this country's 45 million Catholics.

One commission member, it was learned, was on the verge of issuing a public statement to the effect that he would not flee and instead remain in the country, except that Sunday's farewell get-together "resolved" his problem.

The Commission is actually made up of five members of the commission proper, headed by ex-Justice Corazon Agrava, and the four-man legal panel which drew up a military conspiracy finding headed by ex-law Dean Andres Narvasa.

Based on the legal body's findings and recommendations, the five-man commission proper is scheduled to issue its report "any time now," possibly today or in the next two days.

While unanimously agreeing on the military conspiracy finding, the commission however is divided 4-1 on implicating Gen. Ver. The lone dissenter is Agrava, 69.

The commission's report describes as a "massive hoax" the government claim that an alleged communist

gunman, Rolando Galman, killed Aquino because local communists had a score to settle with the charismatic Opposition Leader.

The commission's report is anchored on the 479-page finding of the legal panel that the military plotted and pulled off the assassination of Aquino.

The report, copies of which have already been leaked to some members of the media, said that the military's "elaborate plans, ostensibly geared towards protecting the life of Senator Aquino, were in fact designed to camouflage the taking of that life."

President Marcos had earlier supported the military's claim that a communist gunman killed Aquino but eventually said he would abide with the findings of the Agrava commission.

Aquino, 50, was killed seconds after he descended from a commercial aircraft, ending three-years of self-exile in the U.S. with the avowed aim of spearheading an opposition crusade for "national peace and reconciliation."

From the very outset, the opposition and members of the Aquino family directly blamed the government for his death.

Ever since the August 21 assassination last year, the country has been rocked by a series of anti-government demonstrations, and plunged into its worst economic crisis since the Second World War.

FORMER SENATOR GANZON ENDORSED FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Joe Magbanua]

[Text]

ILOILO CITY — Former Senator Rodolfo T. Ganzon has been endorsed by opposition leaders here as a candidate for vice president in the 1987 presidential elections.

Opposition leaders said that Ganzon, who along with the late former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was detained by the military since 1972, is the "ideal running mate" for any Luzon-based presidential candidate "because he represents vote-rich Western Visayas."

The leaders said that they were not sure what party Ganzon would represent in the 1987 elections "but certainly Ganzon would run as an opposition candidate."

The 62-year-old Ganzon had served as a city councilor, city mayor for three terms, congressman for two terms and senator. He has not lost in any election, they said.

The leaders pointed out that the millions who now espouse the "martyrdom" of Aquino still remember Ganzon as the one who broke the deadlock on the disqualification case against the Tarlac senator, thus enabling Aquino to stay in the Senate until the declaration of martial law.

With Ganzon as vice president, the Visayas would again have a "splendid chance" to have a president from their own ranks, they said.

CSO: 4200/163

RONO ANNOUNCES PRESIDENT TO REORGANIZE KBL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) will reorganize to meet the demands of its constituencies in various regions, particularly in areas where the party lost in the Batasan elections last May, it was reported yesterday.

Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono, KBL secretary general, said President Marcos will handle personally the re-organization in Metro Manila.

He said he had visited several provinces apparently to mend the parties' political fences in preparation for the 1986 elections.

Rono said several problems were brought up before the party leadership by local leaders and, according to him, he found many of the reforms proposed justifiable.

The deputy prime minister said the party leadership will give priority to the problems in Catanduanes before the situation in that province "gets out of hand."

Members of the Catanduanes Sangguniang Panlalawigan (provincial board) had filed a petition for the recall of Gov. Vicente Alberto for alleged violation of the anti-graft and corrupt practices law.

Under the law, a petition for recall of an elective official will require the signature of at least one fifth of the total number of registered voters in the province before a special election can be held.

However, the incumbent governor, who is subject of recall, will also be allowed to run in order to vindicate himself.

Rono denied that the KBL is about to collapse.

On the contrary, he said, the party is very strong in the provinces and cities.

According to him, the reorganization will re-strengthen the party and the party's economic recovery program, which is now under way, will enhance the

party's chances not only in the 1986 local elections but also in 1987 presidential polls.

Rono, who is also Batasang Pambansa majority floorleader, said the assembly will resume its regular session on Nov. 5 as scheduled.

He said there is no plan right now to re-convene before Nov. 5.

CSO: 4200/163



OPPOSITION ECONOMIST SUGGESTS MEASURES FOR RECOVERY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jimmy Montejo]

[Text] A prominent Filipino economist yesterday proposed a number of measures which he said could lead towards genuine economic recovery and free the country from the demands of foreign creditors.

Among the steps offered by nationalist-economist Alejandro Lichauco of the Kilusan sa Kapangyarihan at Karapatan ng Bayan (KAAK-BAY) was the pegging of the peso value vis-a-vis the dollar.

Fixing the peso-dollar exchange rate would stop further devaluation and check inflation, he explained.

Lichauco was resource speaker at the National Conference of Transport Organization for Unity held yesterday in Quezon City.

Lichauco noted that from the 1972 level of \$1 to P8 the peso value would go down to as much as \$1:P50 unless stopped in time.

But the country needs a new leadership who must come from the ranks of the workers and peasants to stop devaluation, he stressed.

He added that "we need a change of leadership because of an economic invasion where the government must assert its sovereignty and independence."

President Marcos, Lichauco said, could not reject the conditions slapped by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on Philippine borrowings because he (Marcos) does not have the popular support of the people.

The economist said that foreign loans would not bring about economic recovery if the peso would continue sinking, as demanded by the IMF-WB.

As a solution to such foreign pressures, Lichauco suggested a full expansion of Philippine relations with socialist countries "as a leverage to IMF-WB imperialism."

The government could also demand for a \$5 billion yearly payment on the use of American bases here to be able to settle the country's \$25 billion debt, Lichauco said.

"We can also ask for a restructuring of our loan or simply choose not to pay at all," he added.

He assailed government technocrats who allowed themselves to be used as "tools of the IMF-WB to gain full control of the Philippine's economic and political affairs" through a \$25 billion loan.

Lawyer Raul S. Roco, president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, earlier said that everyone of the 52 million Filipinos "and their children and grandchildren must contribute some P500,000 over the next 20 years to pay for the national debt."

CSO: 4200/163

## ARTICLE DESCRIBES 'LOPSIDED' INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Oct 84 p 5

[Text]

**D**ISTRIBUTION of the national income remains lopsided despite a standing government policy seeking a more equitable spreading of such wealth.

Providing latest substantiation to such a skewed economic fact of life in the Philippines is a government report which shows that the largest share of the national family income in 1983 went to only 2 percent of total households in the country.

The finding underscored anew observations that the nation's few rich continue to grow richer while the numerous poor sink deeper in poverty.

Likewise underlined is a standing government policy which seeks equitable distribution of the national wealth.

A survey taken by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) found that total family income in the Philippines during the 1983 fourth quarter amounted to P51.94 billion and that 16.5 percent of the sum went to families with incomes of P25,000 and upwards.

The government agency said such high-income households made up only 2 percent of the total 9.3 million estimated households in the nation as of end-1983.

Second largest share of the national family income at 15.1 percent was accounted for by households in the P10,000 to

P14,999 income bracket. Their number represented only 6.9 percent of the total.

Accounting for the third biggest slice at 14.7 percent were families with incomes of P5,000 to P7,499. They made up 13.2 percent of total households.

In contrast, NCSO reported that majority of households in the country or 34.1 percent of the total had incomes of only P1,000 to P2,999 during the last three months of 1983. Their share of the national family income came up to only 11.9 percent.

The poverty line in the Philippines is presently estimated at P2,500 meaning a family of four or five must earn such an amount monthly to be able to afford costs of decent daily meals, shelter, clothing and the other basic necessities. A world Bank report claims 40 percent of Filipino families live below the poverty line.

According to the NCSO survey, families with incomes of P1,000-P1,999 constituted 18.8 percent of the total households while those which earned P2,000-P2,999 made up 15.3 percent.

NCSO further found that 2.9 percent of the households had incomes of less than P500 during the 1983 last quarter but pointed out that such a percentage is lower than the 3.3 percent recorded in the same 1982 period.

Households with incomes of P500-P999, comprising 8 percent of the total, had only a 1.1 percent share of the national family income while shares of those in the P1,000-P1,999 and P2,000-P2,999 brackets were 5.1 and 6.8 percent, respectively, NCSO said.

As listed by the agency, here is how the national family income was shared by households in the other income brackets:

- Families with incomes of P3,000-P3,999 representing 12.6 percent of total households with a 7.8 percent share of the national income.

- P4,000-P4,999, making up 8.7 percent of total households with share of 7 percent.

- P7,500-P9,999, comprising 7.6 percent of total households with share of 11.8 percent.

- P15,000-P19,999, constituting 2.5 percent of total households with share of 8 percent.

- P20,000-P24,999, representing 1.5 percent of total households with share of 5.9 percent.

Analyzing the total national family income during the last three months of 1983, NCSO said the P51.94 billion showed a 24.5 percent jump over the corresponding 1982 income of P41.724 billion.

The government agency said the increase enabled the average national family income to climb to P5,536 for the whole of 1983 compared to the P4,533 of 1982.

Looking at family incomes on the regional level, NCSO said those in Metro Manila had the highest average compared to counterparts in the 12 other geographic-administrative regions.

Average or mean family income for Metro Manila for the whole of 1983 was computed by NCSO at P7,270 or higher than the national average of P5,536. The agency added that such an average grew by 26.8 percent between the 1982 and 1983 fourth quarters. (DEPTHnew)

## LOCAL SHAREHOLDER SELLS OUT OF SHELL GAS PHILIPPINES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 84 p 23

[Text]

Shell Petroleum N.V. of the Netherlands assumed full control of Shell Gas Phils. (SGP), as First Phil. Holdings Corp. sold out all but one of its preferred shares in the \$100 million liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) terminal project in Tabangao, Batangas.

The Board of Investments (BOI) approved the additional investment of the Dutch firm in the equivalent amount of ₱26.5 million representing the total par value of FPHC's 26.5 million preferred shares in the LPG venture.

With FPHC's sell-out, the Dutch company now controls 99.99 per cent of SGP

from an original shareholdings ownership of 60 per cent. FPHC was left with a nominal share of .01 per cent from an original equity control of 20 per cent. The remaining 20 percent was owned by Ayala Corp.

Capital infusion of the Dutch firm would serve as a boost to the project's working capital. The refrigerated LPG export terminal in Batangas is being managed by SGPI, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Group Holding Co.

SGPI was registered on pioneer status under Republic Act 6135 in June 1980 as export producer of LPG for an annual capacity of 500,000 metric tons per year. The company would import LPG and store it at the Batangas terminal for re-export to member-countries of the Association of

Southeast Asian Nations (Asean).

Sources said that Shell Petroleum N.V. had an original shareholdings of 1.82 million shares valued at ₱182 million representing 60 per cent of SGPI's equity. First Phil. Holdings together with Ayala Corp. owned the remaining 40 per cent.

However, sources said Ayala backed out from its subscription, leaving FPHC with a 20 per cent share. The 20 per cent share of Ayala was then bought out

by Shell Petroleum N.V., increasing the latter's equity to 80 per cent.

With the subsequent sellout of FPHC, the Dutch company now controls shares amounting to ₱300.9 million against the authorized capital stock of SGPI's ₱356 million.

The sources said FPHC sold out to liquidate part of its mother firm's debts of close to ₱1 billion.

ENRILE SUGGESTS KANGLEON ABUSED WHILE IN DETENTION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] Manila (PNF)--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile believes that the written "Reflections" of Fr. Edgardo Kangleon which describe the psychological trauma he suffered in the hands of the military during his detention in Catbalogan, Western Samar, are authentic.

In a dialogue held last Oct. 15 with Bishop Antonino Nepomuceno, Fr. Pete Arguillas and some military officials, Enrile also expressed his full cooperation with the plan of the Committee for Justice for Fr. Kangleon and other Church-people (CJFKC) to reinvestigate the detention and "mysterious" death of the Samar priest.

Enrile also suggested that the investigation be undertaken solely by the committee "to remove any suspicion that the military had any hand in it." He added that "as far as we are concerned, the investigation on his death is finished."

Commenting on the written reflections of Fr. Kangleon, Enrile said "it would be very hard to test the validity of his statements since he is no longer around."

On the other hand, Bishop Antonino Nepomuceno stressed that "we should let the evidence speak for itself and let the people be the judge."

While in the hands of his captors, Fr. Kangleon admitted in a press conference his alleged involvement in the Communist movement. Enrile claims that this proves that he was not coerced.

But the "Reflections" say otherwise. They described the traumatic experience he suffered and which eventually forced him to "cooperate" with his captors. Later, he suffered a nervous breakdown following the wide publicity given his "confessions."

The reflections were made public last Oct. 1 in fulfillment of an earlier written request by Fr. Kangleon to his parents that the public learn the whole truth about his experience. He died last Jan. 4.

At the dialogue, CJFKC head Fr. Arguillas asked the defense minister for copies of the military's official report on the investigation of Fr. Kangleon's death. He said the committee will have to study this before it decides on how to proceed with the re-investigation.



MANILA DAILY REPORTS MOROS BEHIND ORCULLO DEATH

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City--A close relative of slain editor Alex Orcullo said yesterday the killers are secessionist rebels.

Some 10 heavily armed men in fatigue uniforms "executed" Orcullo Friday, his 38th birthday, in Davao City while his wife and six-year-old child looked on. The killers left them unharmed.

His youngest brother Jerry said he had information the killers belong to the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization, an alleged splinter group from the Moro National Liberation Front secessionist rebels.

The BMLO is suspected by the opposition here as having a working relationship with the military.

Jerry, who is the opposition Mindanao Alliance Party spokesman for this city, said the BMLO had been sending death threats to Alex prior to the murder, adding he was himself threatened with death should he return to Davao City for the funeral of Alex. (AFP)

CSO: 4200/163

PC RAIDS SIX DANAOGUN FACTORIES, SEIZES GOODS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Cebu City (PNA)--A 20-man Constabulary team raided Monday six suspected factories in Danao City, 30 kms. north of Cebu City, and seized more than 50 finished handguns, numerous gun parts and gun manufacturing paraphernalia.

Lt. Col. Jewel Canson, Cebu Constabulary commander, said the raiding team was armed with search warrants issued by Danao City Judge Alfonso Sarmiento.

The owners of the factories eluded arrest but the PC identified three of the alleged owners of the factories where the handguns and gun-making paraphernalia were seized.

Charges of violation of presidential decree No. 1866 which penalizes the illegal manufacture of firearms will be filed against the three, Canson said. Their identities were withheld.

CSO: 4200/163

LIBERAL PARTY ENDORSES TRANSPORTATION STRIKE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Liberal Party spokesman Rey T. Fajardo declared yesterday that he and other LP leaders are prepared to go to jail "if that is the price to identifying ourselves with the legitimate demands and causes of the striking transport groups to which the LP is fully committed."

Fajardo was arrested at the height of the transport strike Monday and reportedly charged by the Western Police District (WPD) headed by Brig. Gen. Narciso Cabrera with disturbing the peace (Article 154 of the Revised Penal Code).

At the same time, the LP hierarchy led by former President Diosdado Macapagal warned both the police and military forces to refrain from making capricious arrests or "face the risk and implications of having to arrest all LP leaders in the country who will join or are with the strikers."

"The LP stand of joining the strikers was widely broadcast on radio and publicized in the major newspapers," Fajardo said, "but instead of sympathizing with the economic plight of the people, the police accuse us of violating laws."

"The Liberal Party joins the strikers because we are all merely doing our patriotic duty to protect the economic welfare of the people against decreed price increases," he said.

Fajardo stressed that the present strike is not merely a protest against the present fuel and transport increases but more aimed against the system which makes such "oppressive measures an ordinary event in our lives."

"It is a protest against conditions imposed by the US-IMF, which conspires with the local authorities to inflict continuing economic hardship and misery on our people," he said.

CSO: 4200/163

PC ARRESTS FOUR NUNS, TWO TFD WORKERS

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 24 Oct 84 pp 10, 8

[Text] Four religious Sisters belonging to the Daughters of Mary of Assumption (FMA) were rounded up by PC operatives yesterday in line with the drive of Metrodiscom to clamp down on strikers and sympathizers believed to be responsible in agitating protesters to continue with their marches.

Field reports identified the Sisters as Srs. Bing, Dina, Fe and Ester.

The four Sisters were on their way to Davao City at around 12:30 p.m. yesterday riding on a PU Minica when they were signalled by elements of the 431st to stop.

Reports indicated that the soldiers ordered two of the passengers of the taxicab identified as Ann Anit and Anna May Marayas, both members of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) to disembark. The Sisters however interceded.

Finding the negotiation with the soldiers futile, the religious sisters accompanied the two ladies to the Metrodiscom where they are presently detained. The driver of the taxicab and the vehicle itself are detained and impounded respectively.

Lawyers who went to Metrodiscom to seek for the release of the seven failed to agree with the PC officers.

CSO: 4200/163

# NPA PRAISES ARMY COLONEL ON VICE CAMPAIGN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 84 p 14

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY — The New People's Army (NPA) is also against vices, particularly gambling.

Proof of this is its telegram message commending Lt. Col. Antonio Sanggalang, commander of the 33rd Infantry Battalion of the 1st Infantry Division.

The telegram was received by Col. Reynaldo Dilan, commander of the 1st brigade of the 4th Infantry Division. It commended Sanggalang for his all-out campaign which resulted in the eradication of vices in seven municipalities of Zamboanga del Sur.

Earlier, a bishop has also recommended Sanggalang for promotion to the next higher rank in recognition of his drive against all forms of illegal gambling in Zamboanga del Sur.

The recommendation was from Bishop Federico O. Escaler of Ipil. It was submitted to De-

fense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Sanggalang was earlier cited by civic leaders for his all-out campaign against illegal gambling operations in the municipalities of Ipil, Tungawan, Mabusay, Titay, Naga, Kabsalan and Alicia.

Several suspected illegal gambling operators were apprehended during the series of raids conducted by Sanggalang's operatives. They were later charged before the local court.

Constant raids on suspected illegal gambling dens where masiao, sakla, jueteng and wahoy are held resulted in a significant decrease of illegal gambling operations.

Bishop Escaler, in his recommendation, also cited Sanggalang for his "invaluable and exemplary" service to the people in the area of his command (RCS).

CSO: 4200/163

NPA 'PROPAGANDA GROUP' LOSES NINE IN BUTUAN ARMY RAID

Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR-BULLETIN in English 22-28 Oct 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Carlos J. Flaviano]

[Text] Butuan City--A pursuit of a rebel band by elements of the 30th infantry battalion, Philippine Army, paid off when the government troopers caught up with their prey in sitio Tagulahi, barangay Taligaman, this city, killing nine of the communist terrorists, including two amazons, during the pre-dawn raid of the rebel lair Wednesday (Oct. 17).

Col. Miguel C. Sol, commander of the 2nd infantry brigade of the army's 4th infantry division in his report to Brig. Gen. Madrino C. Munoz, RUC 10 chief, said that the rebel band was finally overtaken just after a little over 72 hours after the military launched the punitive drive against the terrorist group that waylaid a Ford Fiera last Saturday in barangay Tabon-tabon, this city, killing an army trooper and wounding four passengers including another army man.

Col. Sol said that the rebel casualty would have been heavier had not a dog bark warned the rebel band of the approaching army unit.

The estimated 30-man band was resting in two farm huts for the night when surprised by the pursuing government troopers led by Capt. Nicolas Rosal.

The rebel survivors managed to withdraw leaving behind their slain comrades.

Unimpeachable sources said the slain communist terrorists were members of the armed political and propaganda group of Section 1 and 2, district 1 of Front 16, operating in the area from upper barangays of Butuan City up to the provincial boundary in Sibagat, Agusan del Sur. Military intelligence sources said the group is headed by Commander Lani, one of the casualties.

Recovered in the scene of the armed encounter were 1 cal. 357 revolver; 2 cal. 38 revolvers; 1 cal. 22 Magnum revolver; 1 typewriter, and voluminous subversive materials.

CSO: 4200/163



BEIJING REPORTS CARDINAL SIN VISIT TO XIAMEN

HK151202 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Jaime Cardinal Sin of the Philippines was invited to China by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. From Beijing, the cardinal flew to Xiamen, Fujian, which is his father's birthplace. After that he visited Shanghai, China's largest city, from which some of his relatives also came.

Traveling with the cardinal on his tour was (Lily) of Radio Beijing Filipino section, and she filed this delayed report:

[Begin recording] Before leaving Beijing on 1 November, Cardinal Sin said mass at 6 a.m. at the guesthouse where his group was staying. Attending the mass were the Filipino community in Beijing, composed of personnel of the Philippine Embassy, students, and Filipino workers in Beijing. After the mass we proceeded to the airport.

At Xiamen's new international airport, the Filipino group was met by the second director of the friendship association of Fujian Province, (Gao Mingshan); (Jang Gutong), the director of the Xiamen friendship association; and its vice director, (Ku Dongliang). Even though the cardinal was not feeling well that day, he went directly to the home of his dead brother's wife on (Tatong) Road. It is a narrow street with clothing stores on both sides and busy sidewalks. It is just like Divisoria (Manila's textile district). Our car stopped in front of an electric appliance shop and the cardinal went inside to greet his 90-year-old sister-in-law, her nephews and nieces, and their children. Cardinal Sin embraced his sister-in-law and kissed a child carried by one of the nieces. Then they all had a photo session. Passersby looked in on the merry scene.

In line with Chinese customs, Cardinal Sin gave his relatives hongbao, which is money inside a red envelope. The cardinal was delighted to see his old relative and asked for her secret of longevity. Her eldest son said his mother was always content, kept busy with housework, and never got angry. After further conversation, the cardinal bade his relatives farewell and went to the guesthouse to rest.

That evening Cardinal Sin was met by officials of the friendship association and the vice head of religious affairs, (Wang Tufa), as well as the bishop of Xiamen, (Huang Xuyin). During their friendly conversation, the cardinal recalled that he was only 5 years old when he accompanied his father to Xiamen 50 years ago. They stayed for a month. His elder brother who remained in Xiamen died 10 years ago, he said. He said he also had another older brother who died in Shanghai 2 years ago, leaving a wife and son. Cardinal Sin said this was a sentimental journey for him.

A banquet was given for the cardinal and his party, which was attended by his relatives. The next day he came down with a temperature of 39.5 degree centigrade and had to stay in the guesthouse.

We all left for Shanghai after 2 days. [end recording]

CSO: 4211/6

MALAYA PROFILES TENSIONS, PROBLEMS WITH TRIBAL MINORITIES

Vanishing Way of Life

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA SUNDAY Weekly Supplement in English 14 Oct 84  
pp 3, 4

[Article by Maria Teresa C. Cruz: "Pushed Outside the Mainstream, Tribal Minorities Cling to a Vanishing Way of Life"]

[Text] **I**N the North, they call themselves Kaigorotan. In Mindanao, they are collectively known as Lumads. In Southern and Central Luzon and some parts of the Visayas, they are known as Aetas, Negritos, Dumagats and Remontados. In Mindoro, they are called Mangyans.

They are the national minorities of the Philippines — the most neglected sector of our society.

The discrimination of the majority against the minorities is one concrete political manifestation of the colonial mentality propagated by foreign invaders on our shores. Because of the tribespeoples' fierce resistance against foreign domination, the colonial powers ensured their isolation from the subjugated lowlanders. Their ideas were dangerous to the stability of the colonial governments.

Having been pushed outside the mainstream of society, the national minorities were largely spared the influence of Western culture. Instead, they have been able to preserve their distinct cultures and ways of life. Distinct cultures and ways of life dominated by a single unifying theme: Land.

Land is the life of every minority community. It is the source of their subsistence. Around it evolves their communal traditions. The territories

defended by the national minorities have been handed down through generations. These ancestral lands have been nourished and made sacred by their blood; made fruitful by their labor.

According to the tribal code, land is not owned by an individual nor by a single generation. Like the rest of the natural environment, it is there to be used with respect, to be defended and to be preserved. It is the rightful heritage of the future generations of the race.

Cultivation of the land earns the right to its bounty. This is the natural law of life upheld by those who have not been alienated from the living relationship between man and earth. This is the law of life subverted by those who live by the law of power and exploitation.

The law of the Spanish colonial government declared the entire Philippine archipelago property of the Crown. It reserved the power to grant land to those who pledged loyalty to Spanish rule.

The law of the American colonial government recognized only individual property titles acquired through elaborate legal procedures accessible only to the "educated." All unregistered and untitled lands were declared public property. The government alone had the power to use or grant such lands at its own discretion.

Ownership by virtue of paper titles, regardless of ancestral rights and occupancy, was inherited by the "independent" Philippine government.

The Philippine Constitution guarantees consideration for the "customs, traditions, beliefs

and interests of national cultural communities in the formulation and implementation of state policies." This provision has been repeatedly violated by several laws, most anomalous of which are P.D. 410 and P.D. 705.

The Ancestral Land Decree of 1974 (P.D. 410) imposed the March 11, 1984 deadline for the titling of ancestral lands, "otherwise they (national minorities) shall lose their preferential right thereto and the land shall be declared open for allocation to other deserving applicants."

P.D. 410 blatantly opposes the Supreme Court ruling of 1909 (*Carino vs. Insular Government*) that "When as far back as testimony or memory goes, the land has been held by native custom and long association under a claim of private ownership, it will be presumed to never have been public land." This means that national law is supposed to have since then recognized ancestral land as owned by the tribal community by virtue of "native title," and cannot be allocated by the government.

The Revised Forestry Code of 1975 (P.D. 705) declares all ancestral lands without paper titles and with more than an 18-degree slope as permanent public land. This would cover virtually all ancestral tribal territories.

P.D. 705 further prohibits all activities within "public forests" or "unclassified public lands" without license, making it unlawful to practice *kaingin* or swidden agriculture without a permit. This would render illegal the most common traditional mode of subsistence of the national minorities.

The direct beneficiaries of the government's systematic usurpation of ancestral tribal lands are the transnational corporations, local big business and the government itself.

Laws passed negating the national minorities' rights to ancestral lands, coupled with the use of military "anti-subversion" campaigns, facilitate the entry of agri-business, logging and mining concessions and government "development" projects such as dams and export processing zones into prime areas of the country.

This results in the ejection of national minorities from their ancestral lands, greater foreign control over the economy, and the wanton destruction of the land and its resources.

In the face of this onslaught of power and greed, the national minorities uphold their historic stand for self-determination. Their struggle of resistance intensifies.

From the creation and consolidation of local minority peoples' organizations, they have urged to the establishment of nationwide inter-tribal and multisectoral solidarity. The highest point in the development of their socio-political

consciousness is their recognition of the fact that their struggle can be won only in unity with the struggle of all other oppressed sectors in society.

In the Cordilleras, the *budong*, or traditional peace pact has been transformed from a mechanism for settling tribal wars to a unified opposition against all forms of intrusion, oppression and exploitation. The Kalinga Bontoc Peacepact Holders' Association is the umbrella organization of all tribal communities who share the same principle. Recently, the Cordillera Peoples' Alliance was created with the participation of other sectoral organizations.

Similarly, in Mindanao, local peoples' organizations such as *Datu Assemblies* have expanded into the *Silangang Dapit* and *LUMAD* Mindanao, both multisectoral organizations on the regional level.

The scattered tribes in Southern and Central Luzon likewise strengthen their unity and coordination through regular consultations and concerted actions.

In September 1983, the First consultative Assembly of Minority Peoples of the Philippines was held in Metro Manila, formalizing the inter-tribal peace pact on the national level. Elected representatives of minority peoples from the different regions declared their common stand to defend their ancestral lands, cultures and ways of life. Their pledge of blood brotherhood sealed the commitment of solidarity in dismantling the rule of the US-Marcos dictatorship which they identified as their common enemy and the root cause of their common problems.

Multisectoral responses supporting the national minority struggle for self-determination is also gaining ground, specifically in Metro Manila. Under the Coordinating Committee for Minority Concerns (CCMC), students and professionals have formed organizations advocating support for the tribespeople mainly through the projection of their issues and situation on the widest possible scope.

Today, the second Sunday of October, the Church expresses its own solidarity with the national minorities through the celebration of Tribal Filipino Sunday. This is a yearly activity sponsored by the Episcopal Commission on Tribal Filipinos (ECTF). This year's theme is "The Land: Our Life Together, We Defend It."

On December 12-13, the CCMC is holding a festival called "SANDUGO - Pakikibaka sa Pakikibaka ng Pambansang Minorya ita sa Lupang Ninuno."

The venue shall be transformed into a huge replica of the national minority situation.

Exhibits in various media, slides and film showing and reading materials shall be provided to give more background on minority life.


Firsthand information shall be shared by minority delegates from the Cordillera, Mindanao and Southern and Central Luzon. The venues for dialogue shall be a series of panel discussions with sectoral representatives and mini-symposia which are open to the public.

In the evenings, cultural gatherings around a bonfire shall be held wherein the minority peoples share their indigenous songs, dances and other cultural forms with fellow delegates and guests.

On the last day of the festival, another inter-tribal peace pact on the national level shall be forged, renewing the ties of brotherhood established last year. Pledges of solidarity with the national minority struggle shall also be formally declared by sectoral

representatives from Metro Manila.

In preparation for the event, working committees composed of volunteers from CCMC member organizations and other supportive organizations have already been created. The solicitation of moral, financial, technical and material support is on-going. The CCMC appeals to all individuals and organizations who believe in the national minority peoples' struggle to manifest their advocacy in concrete support of this activity. For this purpose, all interested individuals or groups may contact NCCP's Program for Minority Concerns at 879 FDSA, Quezon City.

Participate in the festival and learn more of the state of Philippine society from the life experiences of our minority brothers. This could constitute another step toward the forging of greater solidarity. 

### Constant Battle Against Landgrabbers

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA SUNDAY Weekly Supplement in English 14 Oct 84 pp 5-7

[Article by Raul Tabios: "Ethnic Groups Wage Constant Battle Against Landgrabbers"]

[Text] **O**ccupancy since time immemorial." A testimonial to the claim of the upland tribes in the Cordilleras of their rightful ownership to their ancestral lands. A phrase used by the Supreme Court of the Philippines and the United States in a series of landmark decisions upholding this tribal right of peoples to their lands, to their culture, to their way of life. A sentiment enthusiastically lauded by the powers that be—the government and its instrumentaries, ranking administration men and their families, the big multinational firms—the cronies—in their insatiable greed for land and its natural riches, regardless of the consequences to the Indianization of entire communities, the death of an old culture, the death of individuals, all in the name of "national progress," "development," "industrialization."

Except for occasional raids conducted by neighboring peoples belonging to one ethnic grouping (including the Ilocos against another) or against the landgrabbers themselves, Philippine history books have shown this peace (usually a truce) between the two ethnic Filipino hill tribes and the Malay settlers in lowland Luzon. That was until the Spaniards, the conquistadores and the padres, came to our shores and paid a new ethnic grouping, again of another origin, to dispossess the inhabitants of the upland people. Thus, the Spaniards came to our highlands, the Ilocos and the Ilocos, the Malays.

During the Spanish colonization of the Philippines, the tribal peoples did not come. They actually did not exist, except when the need for indigenous forest products and for occasional slave labor arose. And on certain occasions, too, when it became necessary to protect some missionaries who were goaded by their sense of Christian brotherhood to go into the forests and into the mountains to preach the teachings of Jesus Christ to the heathens. But then, the expeditions were never done with no other motive in mind. Missions were built in areas where the "pagans" with their gold and silver—lived.

Yet the Spaniards, for all the torment they heaped upon the native inhabitants of the islands, have one thing going for them: they at least respected the individual's right to own private property. Between 1523 and 1646, 21 laws were enacted—the so-called Laws of the Indies—which sought to protect them "in their persons, liberties and possessions" to secure their property rights against Spanish greed and native improvidence. Even the Royal Decree of Oct 15, 1754, which required the acquisition of land titles, recognized the "justified long and continuous possession" by the natives to their cultivated land. Following the thinking of the Spanish monarch then, the tribals were recognized to be the rightful owners of their ancestral lands merely by occupying and cultivating them.



Most of the ethnic minorities living in the islands during the advent of the Spaniards were tame people. They did not resist but even welcomed the "tall, white strangers" who landed on their shores carrying shiny metal blades they called swords and wearing sometimes colorful fine animal skins for their clothes, and brandishing a short horizontal stick and a longer vertical one joined together which they called cross. After all, they seemed to be as harmless as the white and yellow merchants who traded their clothing and other trinkets for spices and "yellow" nuggets.

But some tribal groups were surprisingly not as tame as their more docile lowland brothers. The Kalingas, the Ilongots, the Gaddangs, the Muslims earned the singular distinction of never having been cowed into submission by foreign incursion into both their territorial and cultural boundaries.

With the crude implements they called weapons and their fierce determination never to be subjected to any form of domination, they have for years been able to maintain the singularity and purity of their cultures.

For many years, many of the so called tribals lived generally undisturbed, thanks to the inaccessibility of their communities. Occasionally, though, they left their reserves to trade some of their excess harvests for the equally important things as clothing from their lowland brothers. Of course, they were visited by other "tall, white strangers" who tried to learn their tongue and lived with them and never left even after they were taught to speak English and read the Bible.

There were the skirmishes that occurred between the more fierce tribal groups and "invaders" from the lowland who wanted to cultivate a small part of the ancestral lands, burning trees and mountain sides to be able to raise their own food crops. But these were mostly isolated cases.

In many cases even, the docile ethnic groupings merely moved further up the mountain or deeper into the forest to give way to the lowlanders who obviously needed the land as much as they did.

The unruffling of the peace took place when some white men and their lowland friends began their incursion into the virgin forests and the virgin mountains when roads were built and bridges made. The mountains and the forests were slowly opened, with the white men and their friends bringing roaring machines that rolled and opened up the earth and cut the trees, moved boulders and carved the mountain sides in days which before took months and years to do.

The tribals wouldn't have complained if they were not forced to move out of their clearings, if their chickens and cows and pigs were not stolen or forcibly taken, or if their houses were not razed without

their permission. When they went down to the town proper many kilometers away to complain to the authorities, they were hauled out for their ignorance and sometimes, their young men and their husband were taken to jail and there beaten. Some, for seemingly incomprehensible reasons, did not come back at all, and were sometimes found in some road side, dead and abandoned.

The women folk were not spared either. They were made to work for free, serving the white men and their friends. Sometimes, too, they were taken away to work for the white men's and the lowlanders' families, never to return again. Some were lucky to have been made to go to school or taught to read and write, but they never came back. Some women in far off villages were even said to have been molested by the strangers when the husbands or the sons or the uncles were away.

The incursion was explained away to the point the strangers were given, the land being classified as a zone, or public property or government land, having had no title or not having been registered at all. They were even asked to pay the so called "taxes" for cultivating the land they had been tilling since the time of their ancestors. They could not understand why they were being asked to go to the lowlands to show tiny sheets of paper to prove that they were the rightful owners of the land they were tilling.

Most of the national cultural minorities never heard of the various laws promulgated by the American authorities in the Philippines, nor the other laws and decrees that came into existence under the various administrations of the Philippine Republic. They never knew of — and even if they did, they could not understand — why the government or the lowlanders could ever claim they did not own the land they inherited from their ancestors and which they have been cultivating for as far as their parents and their parents' parents could remember. Until the strangers came, no one from their tribe — who may have had some remote reason to claim the land — had ever done so. How then could the strangers say they owned the land? It was all so very perplexing indeed.

Of course, they never heard of the provisions of the Public Land Act and the amendment sought by then Sen. Manuel M. Quezon in 1935 which made certain that people who have continuously occupied land classified as "disposable" are entitled to a free patent (homestead rights) of up to 20 hectares. They never heard of the Forestry Code which classified forests and "unoccupied" unregistered, that is mountain areas into public land zones and hence, is public land. They never heard of Presidential Decree 410 which was enacted in 1974 which provided among other things, that ancestral lands must be subdivided into



five hectare family plots that must be titled, 10 years after the decree was enacted.

A study conducted over the past two years by a private group showed that tribal Filipinos belong to more than 100 ethnolinguistic groups. There are about 4.5 million non-Muslim hill tribes classified into six major groupings, with the Cordilleras people, known collectively as the Igorots, number over 800,000. Also, there are between three to five million Muslim Filipinos today.

The same study also showed that 80 per cent of the Igorot tribes still cultivate the land farmed by their ancestors many years ago. Likewise, many of the Muslim tribes occupy the lands of their forefathers because of their fierce determination to fight off all forms of encroachment into their lands. Other tribes in the remote uplands of Palawan, Mindoro and Mindanao still occupy the lands of their ancestors, but they only continue to do so because of the sheer inaccessibility of these areas. Many of the other tribes however have been forced to relocate for a variety of reasons.

Many times, they were forced to relocate because of the deteriorating peace and order conditions in the area. First, there were the Huks in the post-war years. And in recent years, the helpful armed men and women who were chased away and sometimes, engaged uniformed soldiers in fierce gun battles. They could always return when the firefight subsided. Unless of course if the soldiers decided to set camp in nearby areas. Then, they would have no choice but to seek shelter with relatives in the nearby mountain range. But then, the places of refuge seem to be slowly diminishing, and soon, they will find there is no more place to go.

In recent years, however, the greatest tribal dislocation was effected by government in its attempt to build massive infrastructure projects that will


"benefit" the lowland areas, and serve as a monument to its desire to push the country into industrialization and development, using funds from international financing agencies.

Of course, the loans come with strings attached. Their release will be dependent only if these are used for projects that will use technology benefitting their sources, and if certain adjustments are made to ensure that the sources are given exclusive privileges.

The problem with these government projects does not lie only on their dependence on foreign fund and technology sources. Aggravating the problem is the absence of the social component which is what to do with the people they will displace.

The lowlanders definitely will be affected, but then, they are better educated; they have more access to other influential groups in society.

Institutionalized displacement has affected the tribals more. For one, they are against a society that generally looks down on them for their "backwardness" and "ignorance." For another, since they are a culture apart, they fail to understand the consequences of their displacement until the inevitable has finally taken place.

The plight of our national cultural minorities becomes all the more pressing when seen in the light of the impending death of indigenous Philippine cultures. But the ethnic minorities can only do so much. Much depends on those with a voice, those with the force of numbers — the concerned lowlanders and the educated tribals who must fight hand in hand in order to preserve not only that part of indigenous Philippine history but also the lives of fellow Filipinos. 

MANILA POLICEMAN EXPRESSES SYMPATHY WITH DEMONSTRATORS

Relieved From Post

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Oct 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] A Western police sergeant was relieved yesterday for issuing a negative statement to the press about the latest gas price increase.

Sgt. Honorato Laurel was quoted as saying, "If Brig. Gen. Narciso Cabrera (WPD superintendent) will only allow us, we will join the strike."

"Our take-home pay will be even smaller. The increase will spell more hardships for policemen, especially those of us who use their own vehicles and pay for their gas for follow-ups," Laurel also said.

The statement, published yesterday in a morning tabloid which conducted a survey of the people's reaction regarding the present price increases, reportedly drew the ire of Gen. Cabrera.

The general said: "He should not have made such a statement to the press."

Cabrera relieved Laurel of his post as chief of the alarm unit of the theft and robbery section and was re-assigned to the office of the superintendent.

Laurel, who has been in the service for 18 years and the first vice president of the Western Police District's Manila's Finest Brotherhood Association, refused to comment on his relief without the presence of his lawyer.

The sergeant, a member of the Laurel clan of Batangas, refused to sign the order of relief which took effect yesterday.

Other Police Sympathetic

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 24 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Jocelyn Taller: "Cop Explains Side on Interview"]

[Text] A Western Police District (WPD) sergeant, who was relieved from his position and was temporarily assigned to the office of the WPD superintendent, yesterday submitted his written explanation in relation to a comment he made

which was published in a morning tabloid regarding the recent increase in gasoline prices.

Sgt. Honorato Laurel, formerly assigned with the theft and robbery section at the WPD headquarters, was asked by WPD chief Brig. Gen. Narciso M. Cabrera to explain "within 72 hours" as to why he made such a comment.

According to Cabrera, Laurel has violated an INP rule "not to make press statements without clearance from immediate superiors."

Laurel, on the other hand, refused to make a statement until his case is resolved by his superiors. The police sergeant, a kin of the Laurel clans of Batangas, has been in the service for the last 18 years.

He is the first vice-president of the Manila's Finest Brotherhood Association, Inc. (MFBAI) and also the chairman of the grievance and complaints committee of the organization, whose members come from the lower ranks in the WPD set-up.

Policemen who requested anonymity for obvious reasons said that everything that Laurel said in the tabloid interview was true.

"Mabait siya. Wala kaming masasabi diyan." (He's a good natured man. We have no complaint against him), said a cop assigned at the theft and robbery section.

Another cop cited Laurel's bravery in commenting on the issue. "They (higher authorities) can't file administrative charges against Laurel, for it will mean the end of freedom of expression from the lower ranks of the police.

"Laurel just said what he believes is the true sentiments of the police throughout the country, notably in Metro Manila where the standard of living is very high," said a cop assigned in one of the stations under the WPD.

However, the President of Manila's Finest Brotherhood Association Inc. and Chairman of the Board Diosdado M. Cardinez wrote Gen. Cabrera saying that "Sgt. Laurel's statement is strictly his own and does not in any way reflect the sentiments, belief and inclination of the association nor any of its officers and members."

"The brotherhood association will never sympathize nor join any street rally as a means of expressing protest, for the idea is anathema to the concept of law and order which all members of brotherhood have taken an oath to protect and preserve," Cardinez, in his letter to Cabrera, concluded.

CSO: 4200/163

## BRIEFS

COMELEC AFFIRMS AKLAN ELECTION--The victory of Assemblyman Rafael Legaspi in the 14 May Batasan polls in Aklan has been affirmed by the Commission on Elections [COMELEC]. In its unanimous decision, the poll body's second division denied, for lack of merit, a petition filed by KBL [Kilusang Bangong Lipunan] candidate (Sergio Regudon). (Regudon) had earlier sought the annulment of Legaspi's proclamation and the holding of a special election in three voting centers in Aklan. However, the COMELEC ruling was without prejudice to the hearing and disposition of case election protest. [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84]

RAMAS ON LIVING WITHIN LIMITS--All commanding officers of the Philippine Army were today enjoined to live within the limited resources of their respective units. Major General Josephus Ramos, commanding general of the army, made this (?reminder) in a ceremony marking the formal assumption of office of the artillery unit chief in Fort Bonifacio. Ramos said officers should not blind themselves to reality and refrain from demanding what they should have, but the army cannot provide. He encouraged his officers and men to counter the limitations through cooperation based on resourcefulness, innovative skills, patience, and understanding. Likewise, Ramos challenged Colonel Antonio (Yamzon) to prove the excellence of the unit now under his command. [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84]

CSO: 4200/166

LAK THAI PUBLISHER VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD THAILAND

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 6 Sep 84 p 50

[Article by Root Yawapraphat: "Pressure From a Foreign Country"]

[Text] Ever since Krung Ratanakosin of the Chakri dynasty established our Thailand 202 years ago, foreign influences, instead [of Thai influences] have shot up so strongly and alarmingly that Thailand might become a tasty victim of the neo-colonialist system, especially when the Southeast Asian region has been secretly divided into zones of influences among the United States, China and Japan, which still excludes the secret agreements among the Soviet bloc [countries].

The prominent foreign influences during the early period of Thai democracy were those of Japan on the one side and England on the other. During the post-World War II period, these changed to the influence of the United States. U.S. influence seems to have reigned in Thailand longer than other foreign influence, and no one has yet been able to compete with U.S. influence in Thailand. The prominent U.S. role during the Pridi Panomyong period still grew during the Marshal Plak Phibulsongkhram period, even when Marshal Plak was pushed out to exile. The high-booted Marshal Sarit came up, and U.S. influence grew even stronger. There was cooperation in fighting wars in this region, such as in Korea and later during the Thanom-Prapas period, U.S. influence pulled Thailand into the Indochinese war with Thailand's almost unconditional agreement to have the United States use it as a base for the three U.S. armed forces, the army, navy and air force.

Regardless of whichever way the Thai government has changed, U.S. influence has never changed in accordance with it. The United States still has the influential role in leading Thailand to march in step behind it. When the United States saw an advantage in associating with China to confront the USSR, it was able to turn back the clock for Thailand, from [a situation] of openly cutting off relatives and friendship and being an enemy with China to [one of] very close familial ties and friendship with China with both [governments] visiting each other as if they were from the same home. Communism and the doctrine of Mao Zedong, which used to be frightening, have now become nonsense. Anyone can say anything about Mao Zedong without being followed or tracked down

and arrested as it was before. Even the Communist Party of Thailand under the dictates of China has received an amnesty to return home; on top of that, [Thai communists] have [been given] houses and spending money.

This is to talk only about the state-to-state and government-to-government influence of the United States. At the citizen level, U.S. influence is infiltrating more pervasively than any other country's that has ever been in Thailand and wielded its influence here. For many periods, Americans have been assisted by special laws promulgated by the Thai government and have almost as many rights as Thai citizens and in some areas have even more privileges than Thais. Americans travel into every corner of Thailand. The government even turns a blind eye toward the American ambassador, who under the law must send a letter informing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before he travels out of Bangkok to any part of the country. Americans bring the influence of U.S. doctrines to Thais at every level, from high officials to civil servants, intellectuals, students and down to farmers.

In this sense, it seems that Thai citizens who have special, close ties with American citizens also receive the same protection as American citizens, even if those Thai citizens violate laws that are applied to the general Thai public. The S. Sivarak incident is a prime example of the misuse of U.S. influence to help and pamper Thai citizens with close ties with American citizens. If S. Sivarak were just an ordinary Thai citizen who had never had any contact or association with American citizens, he would have been dropped and allowed to be at the mercy of fate like other ordinary Thai citizen charged with the same legal offense.

At present, it might be difficult to see the aim of the behavior or the intentions of the United States toward Thailand due to the confusing smokescreens that it constantly releases. But there is at least one obvious truth, namely, that the United States does not intend to have this country exist as a democracy on its own right with the Thai people as equal owners of the country. The United States does not care what Thailand's ruling system is, even though it knows clearly (because it has been studying Thailand for a long time) what kinds of problems Thailand has. If the United States intends to support Thailand similar to [the way it supports] Japan, it is not a difficult matter. But these days it is too late for Thailand to be like Japan, except if Thais want to stand up like Thais.

Foreign influences do not come from the United States alone, so the question is, when we know [that the situation is] like this, how are we going to struggle against [this influence] and who will lead the struggle?

12587

CSO: 4207/10



# SEPARATISTS, OUTLAWS STILL PROBLEM IN SOUTH

## 'Guns Rumble in South'

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 30 Aug-5 Sep 84 pp 21-23

[Excerpts] The southern dialect expression in the title slipped out from an ordinary villager in Surathani Province after another violent incident involving gun shots, the smell of blood, death and loss. It occurred on the night of 18 August on the public road that runs from Na San District and cuts across the route entering the Chang Valley and running to the crossroad that leads toward Ban Song District and the Pharuphri intersection. (This is a different route than the ASEAN Highway.)

As a pickup truck transporting 14 rangers and 1 villager in the middle of the night was passing through Khlong Prab Precinct, which is around 10 km from the Chang Valley, suddenly there was a sudden shooting attack coordinated with bombings by an unknown number of terrorists lying in ambush on both sides of the road. The people who live near the site of the incident said that they heard loud gun shots for around 10 minutes and then the shooting stopped. Four rangers died instantly and two more died on the way to the hospital; the pickup truck flipped over into a ditch. The attackers confiscated all of the rangers' arms, which totaled more than 10 M-16 rifles, and the unit leader's revolver.

Terrorist influences are said to be great in some locales; even the local police authorities themselves fear them, so that sometimes there is even an understanding about their complete mutual interdependence, in the sense that, "I am a policeman, so I arrest only persons who violate the law, but I don't interfere with persons who are involved in politics."

Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the top military leader, expressed his opinion that this horrible incident was probably the doing of influential local persons. This has surprised everyone, because they never thought that [local influences] would be manifested [in incidents] like this. From examinations of the evidence, the violence of the incident, the weapons, and the attack strategy, very few persons are convinced that it was a deed by influential [local] people or any [local] mafia.

Terrorist violence in the south is deeply ingrained in the emotions of southerners from the past throughout the nation's many provinces, whether in Nakhon Srithammarath, Surathani, Phattalung, Trang, Songkhla, Krabi, and Chumphon, which are designated as restricted areas because of communist terrorist movements. The ordinary people who have lived in this area of the country have had to submissively accept the meddlesome power of the government in this region as a fact of life.

The situation changed for the better after Lt Gen Harn Linanon was nominated to the post of commander-in-chief of Region 4. Under the leadership of this commander and his pacification policy with its objective of carrying out political work along with military work, the violent situation subsided. Many public roads that cut through deserted plantations and curve around mountain sides formerly were restricted routes after sunset; at present, they are wide open to vehicles and travelers, but the peacefulness of southern towns appears to be gradually disappearing as the term of this commander-in-chief expires.

Even though the leaders who have taken over in Military Region 4 maintain that they will continue to carry out their work along the same lines as Commander-in-chief Harn, the truth is still apparent that as the days go by, the meaning of the pacification policy is more a token of the past, rather than being emphasized and strengthened more than in the past. Consequently, many groups have noted that the recent performance of the military in Region 4 during this last period must be considered as wiping out the image of the pacification policy that is closely associated with the name of Commander-in-Chief Harn, so that it is fading away or disappearing.

The gun shots that broke out once more in the Surathani area are just a continuation of the terrible incidents that previously occurred at many points in the south, including tour bus hijackings on public roads, kidnappings for ransom, the closing down of villagers' plantations by regular bandits in demand for protection fees or for "charitable donations for the revolution" by political bandits.

And the surprising thing is that national authorities have, in fact, turned out to be in fronts with the terrorists in protecting these horrible, influential groups in the South, including groups that destroy and cut trees illegally, who open places for the drug trade, and who smuggle illicit tin and rubber in return for bribes.

The sound of guns roars again in the south. This time, no one knows how long it will be before they will be silent again.

#### New Strategy of Bandit Terrorist Movement

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 30 Aug-5 Sep 84 pp 21-23

[Text] The active bandit terrorist movements around the three southern provinces of Yala, Pattani and Sarathawat have created problems for many decades. Even though they have been regularly exterminated by national authorities, these movements have not disappeared completely from Thai soil and are constant thorns in the side that stab every Thai's heart...

...especially those Thais who live in the areas of the three provinces where the bandit terrorist movements operate.

Every time that the authorities have major operations to exterminate them, the bandit terrorists cease their operations; and when the authorities sporadically ceases their operations, the bandit terrorists always start up their activities, repeatedly.

At present, bandit terrorist movements are still creating problems for the government. A news source disclosed to SU ANAKHOT that only two bandit terrorist groups still are important, Phulo and the BRN [expansion unknown].

As for the other 20 bandit terrorist groups, they do not have much of a role and they can simply be called regular bandits because their movements do not aim at separating the territory of the southern provinces of Thailand and do not hold onto an ideology of getting a genuinely autonomous state like the Phulo and the BRN movements. They simply organize their movements and use the names of bandit terrorist movements as fronts to create an aura of supernatural power to make their living dishonestly.

The source said that right now the Phulo and BRN terrorist movements are showing up in villages to meet with informants and to look for a few food supplies. Setting up ambushes to attack authorities, kidnapping for ransom, setting fire to rubber plantations, and armed operations are not occurring during this period.

"They are coming from the jungle in groups of three to seven persons at a time. Sometimes, they come out to mingle with the villagers to hide from the authorities."

Concerning the demands for protection fees by these movements, the source stated that right now there is some of this [activity] here and there. From inquiries, it is known that, for the most part, protection fees are demanded by ordinary bandits who fraudulently claim awe-inspiring holy powers and that they possess the absolute willpower of the terrorist bandits. For the most part, persons who have received letters demanding protection fees have refused to pay. In spite of that, there have been no reactions by the bandits who demanded the protection fees.

"For example, last July 1984 some bandits in Pattani Province sent two letters demanding protection fees from two persons. One-hundred thousand baht was demanded from the first person, 300 thousand from the second, who was the owner of a fishery trading company. The first letter was signed Ma Saele, the second letter demanding a protection fee was signed Pao Yala and Sai Nung Na To...There were no fee payments...The bandits who demanded protection fees did not have any reaction to this refusal. They are believed to be more ordinary bandits fraudulently claiming to be a bandit terrorist movement in order to make some pocket money," the source stressed.

The source also noted one surprising point worth thinking about,... "That most of those who erred in going to the jungle and joining bandit terrorist movements, for the most part, did not go because of a common ideology, namely, they did not have a separatist ideology and objectives, but had to go into the jungle because they had committed crimes, such as homicides and muggings. They had created a lot of enemies within the villages and with the authorities...so they could not stay in those areas. This differs from before, when most of the persons who went into the jungle were mistreated and oppressed by government authorities. Their common ideological commitment at that time was quite firm."

When they entered the jungle, they turned to bandit terrorist movements because they could live safely enough away from bothersome authorities. Meanwhile, the bandit terrorist movements were ready to open their arms to these people, in order to build up and strengthen their forces.

"In this respect, they were not different from communist terrorists. A number of people went into the jungle because they had committed crimes and were warmly welcomed. When they went into the jungle to join movements which lack a consciously shared common ideology, their solidarity was very loose. Finally, they were scattered as independents and the movements collapsed," the source analyzed for SU ANAKHOT.

As for turning themselves in, the source stated that, "Soon there will be a welcoming ceremony for around 200 bandit terrorists who came out of the jungle as Partners in National Development. The ceremony will be impressively organized, with all kinds of people, such as Village Scouts and the Thai Volunteer Defense Corps to welcome them. Right now, they are organizing it." Because [bandit terrorists] are increasingly turning themselves in, the counterstrategy of Phulo as well as the BRN has changed from that of military combat to that of political struggle, similar to [the government's strategy], namely, to rely principally on the villagers.

"Their strategy is to refer to the Koran, especially that Muslims around the world should be brothers, help each other and cooperate because there is one God, Allah," the source clarified in detail. "They also refer to history and race for their propaganda as tools for persuading people; but this might not be too successful, because now their fellow Thais who are Muslims have started to understand better the good intentions of the Thai government.

"In addition, both the Phulo and BRN movements have tried to send young people to be educated and trained in a middle eastern country, which we already know. These young people have returned to Thailand to take responsibility in seeking for more members."

Concerning this point, the source stated that the government must find a way to prevent this by clearly stressing political tactics over military tactics; if not, we might make the wrong move.

Another problem of great concern is that those who have come out from the jungle to give themselves up usually are being hunted down to be killed by the bandit terrorist movement groups. "Very recently, in the beginning of August 1984, one former member of Phulo who had turned himself in 1983, apparently was called out by three Phulo people while he was watching television and they dragged him into the woods and shot him with an M-16. After shooting him, they even wrote letters in yawi stating that he was a traitor and stuck them on the corpse. He had taken an oath of loyalty to remain together with those in the movement until death parted them, but he had deserted and turned himself in. The letter threatened that [Phulo bandit terrorists] soon would come and take the lives of his relatives also. In addition, they also warned his imam teachers not to interfere. This incident, occurred in the Sri Sakorn Subdistrict of Narathiwat Province... It has tremendously shaken the persons who have come to turn themselves in."

All of this can be summarized as follows: even though bandit terrorist movements in general now have weakened and are gasping their final breaths, they are using political over military strategies like [the government] and at the same time, they are also using violence, especially on their members who change their minds and withdraw from the movements and turn themselves into the authorities. If the government officials are serious in their responses and also are able to guarantee safety and moral support for those who turn themselves in and for their families and provide them with jobs for earning their living...

...it is believed that competing to get people from the bandit terrorists in the jungle will be successful and that [the government] will actually and completely weaken these movements.

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CSO: 4207/10



# STUDENT LEADERS ASSESS POLITICAL CLIMATE, MILITARY CHIEFS

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 6 Sep 84 pp 14-18

[Interview with Anucha Hongthong, chairman of Thammasat University Student Association, and Pichai Ratanadilok na Phuket, vice chairman of Mahidol University Student Association, place and date not specified]

[Text] Since the arrest in the heart of Bangkok of 19 high-level and central committee Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] Politburo members, particularly Mr Phirut Chatwanikul and Mrs Chonthira Satyawattana, there have been many incidents, one after another, which have made the political climate so gloomy that Gen Prem Tinsulanond, the prime minister, has had to announced to the cabinet that there have been confusing rumors in the country and that he himself will bring the situation under control.

Many incidents have occurred, such as the arrest of Dr Pricha Piamphongsan, a famous economist, Mr Chatcharin Chaivat, the managing editor of MATUPHUM magazine, and also of Mr Soulak Sivarak, a Thai intellectual, and the movement supporting the extension of the term of government service of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the supreme military commander and the army commander in chief, by that powerful and famous Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, the deputy commander of Region 1, who also sternly proclaimed that this extension is a military family matter and nobody else's business.

These various developments have made it so that no democratic group, experts as well as political parties, dares to openly express its opposition. Many politicians and political experts have even refused invitations from Ramkhamhaeng University to participate in discussions and express their opinions due to uncertainty about the increasingly serious situation; students are the only group that dare to express their opposing opinions about the inappropriate incidents that have constantly occurred during this past period.

The opinions of student leaders should give us considerable insights into today's confusing situation, so LAK THAI interviewed Mr Anucha Hongthong, the chairman of the Thammasat University Student Association to get his opinions.

Anucha Hongthong, chairman of the Thammasat University Student Association

Age 23, fourth year political science faculty student. He has been involved in university activities since his first year of university. Starting his



second year, he participated more in political activities and was affiliated with the information unit of the Saengtham [Light of Justice] Party, which is the Thammasat University student political party. He has been elected to the governing body of the Thammasat University Student Association continuously since then. He was elected vice president of the political science faculty students in his third year. Presently, he is the newly elected chairman of the Thammasat University Student Association.

[Question] What is your opinion about the present situation?

[Answer] The atmosphere does not look good in the present situation; it seems strangely gloomy, especially the atmosphere for democracy, which is increasingly being destroyed. Experts as well as newsmen and other groups don't dare to express their opinions because a situation has been created by the military for a power struggle and it is a threat to any group that comes out to play a role. Even so-called democratic political parties, which are supposedly representative of the people in a democratic system, have to keep quiet.

[Question] Considering its affects, this kind of atmosphere is badly affecting the development of democracy.

[Answer] On the other hand, the problems of the country are rather bad; there are economic problems that have been building up for a long time and are mushrooming tremendously, including the tremendous deficit in international trade and the increase in debt. Even though the measure limiting loan rates to 18 percent has been lifted, it is still not certain whether these economic problems can be solved. These economic problems are an alarming matter for the future of our country. It is not certain if in the future we might be in a situation similar to Mexico, which once went bankrupt.

In the political area, since the arrest of the defendants charged as communists, or the arrests of Dr Prida Piamphongsan and Mr Chatcharin Chaiwat, for example, —which could have been politically contrived in order to instigate a certain situation—part [of the reason] might be the result of conflicts among the groups that have power, and [these arrests] are a reflection of these conflicts. For example, Doctor Prida or Mr Chatcharin have good enough reputations in social circles, so their arrests and the charges have emotionally impacted many people. I myself am not sure that either has [been involved] in activities indicative of the things that they are charged with.

The arrest of Prof Solak Sivalak is also another politically contrived situation, to increase the tension and raise the political situation to another level. I really believe that these are all manufactured political situations because Professor S. has been writing these kinds of books all along, and the kind of book that he was arrested for was published last year. Why carry out the arrest now? This indicates something, because Professor S. is very close to students and intellectuals, and his arrest has upset many people.

But past situations contrived to incite different power groups to come out, to be active and get trapped have not been successful because, based on previous

lessons, these various forces have been quite careful and they understand the attempts by some individuals to create situations for seizing power. All these incidents are along those lines, even the open response of Mr Piyarat talked about were old matters, although the reactions shown were new. It is a bit obvious that he is making a big thing out of the matter, but the power groups have not come out as they expected, so new conditions are being proposed, namely, the extension [of General Athit's service term].

[Question] What do you think is the ultimate goal of the creating the situations that you named; what is their purpose?

[Answer] It has to be a power struggle. But they have not been able to succeed, so they will have other measures in other areas that will certainly follow, such as the Green Star story that came up suddenly in Bangkok; maybe it is part of those measures.

[Question] In this kind of situation, what kind of role are students saying that they should have?

[Answer] I think that during this time that students should have a role as a force for maintaining democracy and for opposing a dictatorship, because while the political forces are rather clean without anyone manipulating them, they are somewhat dejected. I think that the students are a pure power group because they don't have any advantages, whether it involved position or money. I guarantee that they are not like some people who are trying to smear the student movement, saying that students are paid by some persons. We are non-profit and are sincere about preserving democratic principles. Students must join in to intervene to protect democracy and oppose dictatorship, especially when other power groups as rallying points for democracy are lacking. I don't believe that a single individual claiming to be a foundation for democracy is really a rallying point for democracy.

[Question] How highly do students assess their capabilities?

[Answer] We don't think it is necessary to make the student movement like it was in the past and we don't view setting it up like the military, which has powerful forces for fighting or opposing everything. We are not hoping for that. But I surely hope that students are interested at one level in the situation and dare to maintain the principles that they have studied. I think that students from many institutions' faculties are interested and follow the situation closely. We are concerned about the existence of the country; we should be satisfied with this level. As for a display of force, if we must organize a mob, it is possible, but we won't do it alone because we don't want to have student mobs used as a reason for some dictatorship to exploit innocent people to create a situation to arouse other groups to oppose them and make the situation very bad. Past lessons have made us more careful. To express our opinions does not require that we create mobs only.

[Question] What is the ultimate aim of students in the movement for Doctor Prida and Mr Chatcharin?

[Answer] The ultimate goal is to fight to protect the broad human rights of the people, so that they will not be taken advantage of or oppressed by persons with power using laws unjustly. We want to have equal rights among the people. This is only one instance of our objectives, and it is an example of what the problem of human rights is like in our country.

[Question] What do the students think of extending the government service of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek?

[Answer] As a principle, we don't agree with it, we totally oppose it because in accordance with management principles, we must entrust our hopes for development of [civil service] work units with building a structure or system and strengthening it. Individual personnel changes are not important: if the system is good, the leader can be changed in any way, but it will not affect anything. The government service systems, military as well as civilian, should be constructed in exactly in line with that system, not giving importance to individuals who must be heroes and lead the country in order for it to survive. I don't believe that one man can build the security for the country. I don't agree with the idea of developing the national administrative system to be dependent on an individual like this.

And we especially believe that there are also good and capable men in the military who can step up to be leaders and develop the armed forces; but if there are no such men in the armed forces, it is a tremendous failure in personnel development in the armed forces. On the other hand, based on history, extending the government service of a military man has internal effects, both among military leaders themselves and also politically. [These] include Marshal Thanon's case as well as well as General Prem's, which created the internal conflicts in the military that lead to coup d'etats sometimes, which also affect politics. We don't want that kind of thing to happen again. It would also be disadvantageous to the armed forces.

[Question] How are students going to oppose it?

[Answer] We have submitted letters to the prime minister and the leaders of the political parties in the government that point out our reasons for disagreeing with the extension. We have distributed announcements to inform the public and make them clearly understand our principles and reasons, because the public likes to get its news from the radio, which educates the public in a negative sense.

[Question] How successful do you assess the student movement to be?

[Answer] Deciding this matter is up to the cabinet. It is not up to students, but the movement should be a part that also affects the decision. We don't expect that we will be a compelling or pressure force on the persons who decide, so that they would not be free to form their own opinions. We ourselves are reasonable; we are not a power group that will not listen to reason, that just uses influence, as some persons accuse us of being. We want the cabinet to use good judgement in deciding these matters. As for what the outcome will be, I think that we have educated the public, but the decision is up to the cabinet.

[members], who are highly educated and surely understand the logic that they have learned. If they do not maintain the correct principles, it would be very sad.

[Question] Do you mean that if supporters of the extension are able to give appropriate and solid reasons, that the students are ready to accept it?

[Answer] It would be difficult for the military to be able to come up with solid reasons because entrusting their hopes to one individual make that difficult. The right procedure is to look at the big picture, more so, to look more at the development of the structure than at individuals. In my opinion, to come up with a more solid reason than this would be very difficult; it doesn't sound reasonable.

[Question] Please comment on political movements in the military.

[Answer] I don't want to talk and generalize about the military. I think that the military men who are not at the leadership level--the private, sergeant, lieutenant and colonel levels--who are not interfering with politics are performing their duties well and ready to make sacrifices. I praise these people. But I want to talk about the military men who interfere in politics.

[The period] since 14 October 1973 has been a lesson for the military, that employing dictatorial powers to interfere in politics causes reactions that make them lose the balance of power for a period of time. However, the military is trying to come in and gain power again by adjusting its tactical and strategic systems, by using Policy 66/80 to make the institution of the military the principal one that can hold sway over political power in a democratic system. In the psychological area, mass organizations have been established to suppress groups that attempt to come in and seize the military's power. But I don't believe that the things that they are undertaking are real solutions for the institution of democracy because the procedures and understanding of democracy still cannot go together with [those of] the military. I admit that the military understands the concept of democracy, but many groups of military men do not understand the democratic way of life because their learning and education as well as the military profession have always been under absolute control. Their way of living is not in harmony with democracy. Therefore, it is easy to say that the military will be the leader in developing democracy, but hard to do.

[Question] Please comment on the performance of this government; how has it been?

[Answer] The government does not have any policies for solving national problems, especially deep-rooted poverty. For example, the government has never given importance to land reform, which is one of the solutions that goes deep to the roots of the problem of poverty; [rather], it has turned around and emphasized the Rural Development Division, which is tantamount to a program that exists for corruption at many levels, with very minimal benefits reaching the people. Most other policies in the economic as well as the social and political, area are not stable. The government still operates for its daily



survival, and never has long-term programs. It does not look for any solutions at the very root [of problems]. This might be because each party in the government basically just thinks of its own interests without really thinking of the people, which makes the search for solutions for the public still generally overlooked. This kind of day to day operation of the government makes problems accumulate daily, including economic problems that have fermented for a long time. Consequently, we should be concerned about the uncertainty over whether Thailand will be a bankrupt state in 3 more years, which would be proof of the rather weak efficiency of the government.

[Question] Would you please comment about Gen Prem Tinsulanond, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

[Answer] I don't know all three of them personally, so I surely would look at them more through the media, which might not be too accurate. I admit that General Prem is a good and honest man, but as a leader and the one who runs the country, he is not too good. A leader confronting problems should dare to decide, but General Prem likes to let problems unravel themselves. He doesn't discuss things when there are problems, but keeps quiet, so this makes the political atmosphere gloomy, which is his weak point. A leader should look far into the future, using his intelligence to look into the political, economic and social situations. He must lay out a long-term plan for successfully developing the country to reach its goals.

As for General Athit, he is very suited for the military profession, but as a leader, General Athit talks too much like a power broker and an authoritarian. When he comes to power, I am afraid that he might look at other persons at lower levels than his as coming to snatch power from him. He overreacts too strongly to minor criticism, which is his weak point. If he is going to be the country's leader, he should be more open to criticism and accept a multitude of ideas. If he can do that, then he will improve.

As for Lieutenant General Phichit, he is even more suited as a professional military man than as a military politician. He appears to be sincere and honest and straightforward. Whatever he thinks, he says it frankly and boldly, but this kind of personality is not helpful to a democratic way of life; even though he looks sincere, he is authoritarian. If he expresses sincerity and trusts and loves his fellow man, then it's good. But it is not that way; for example, the talk that extending [General Athit's term of service] is a military family matter and nobody else's business to interfere in, that whoever interferes will be exorcised--this shows that he doesn't trust people. This isn't in line with the democratic way of life, because he isn't willing to listen to other people's ideas.

[Question] If you had to order your preferences of all three....

[Answer] It would be very hard to decide which to pick as leader because I want a farsighted person who has a democratic spirit, who is willing to listen to others' opinions and has the attributes of a leader. But choosing from these three, it is very difficult to say; it's better not to express an opinion.

Phichai Rattanadilok na Phuket, chairman of the Mahidol University Student Organization

Age 21, third year student in the Faculty of Public Health. He has been involved in university activities since his first year as a staffer of the Slum Club. He was president of the Slum Club during his second year, before becoming the current chairman of the Mahidol University Student Organization.

[Question] What do you think of these past incidents?

[Answer] It is a political game of some people in power, who need to create a situation to climb to power. As we know, the arrests of 19 communists were pushed by a group of military officers. For example, the arrests of Mr Chatcharin and Professor Pricha is a game for oppressing the opposition in the armed forces. The arrest of Prof S. Sivarak likely has made the situation more tense. And the Green Star story also was a rumor that was created and spread to cause confusion in the country in order to cause a crisis, leading to a power grab to overthrow democracy. On the 24th-25th of last month, rumors of a coup d'etat were very strong.

[Question] If students assess the situation this way, do you think that the student movement is suited to the situation?

[Answer] Students have been evaluating the incidents that occur every time to see what the real objectives are in creating them. We assess that when they want to create a situation to seize power, the role they want for students is to come out and be active openly. But we are careful and are active in as limited circles as possible. We will not create mobs. Our movement is only to inform and educate the people and to urge the government to stay within appropriate limits, such as submitting letters to urge the government to conduct the case of Doctor Pricha quickly. We consider this movement to be one that nobody can claim [is putting] the country in turmoil.

[Question] What have been the results of the movement?

[Answer] Regarding the matters of Doctor Pricha, Mr Chatcharin and Professor S., from the students' viewpoint, in general, the movement has been successful. As for public information, the people have been informed and understand unfair laws, such as the Anticommunist Law, Official Announcement 66/80. These points are stressed in discussions every time and have been analyzed to see which ones are correct and which should not be improved. In addition, we are stimulating the government to speed up its investigation of cases, which should not be dragged out because a lot of persons are interested. Even the prime minister himself also said that he will speed up the investigations. We believe that Doctor Pricha and Mr Chatcharin are innocent. Finally, we want [the government] to employ political measures to release these two people.

[Question] How are you going to reach that goal when the students are active only in informing the public?



[Answer] We see that we must also try to create political pressures. If we want the government to listen to us, we must exert sufficient political pressures. At this point, we are discussing that we should do something more than we now are by going to talk seriously with different political groups or with the people, so that the government can see that students are serious about the matter and also announce [their understanding] to the people. The more people know about these cases, [the more] it affects how the government carries out the investigations. This will be one factor that makes the government decide correctly, because people are watching with interest.

[Question] Have you talked with people in the government?

[Answer] We have tried to contact them, but haven't met with them yet. We had an appointment to talk with Mr Phichai Rattanakul, the deputy prime minister and head of the Democratic Party, but he was busy so we couldn't meet with him. We also contacted Mr Chuan Leephai and Mr Marut Boonnak, but they both were not free, and we are still continuing to try to talk with them.

[Question] If you meet with them, what are you going to talk about?

[Answer] At this point, we see that the situation has cleared up tremendously, so we would like to exchange [opinions about] the present and future situations concerning the foundations of a democratic system. We think that the parliamentary system is best. We would also like to talk about various laws that conflict with the people's liberties, such as Official Announcement 42, the Anticommunist Law. In addition, we would like to talk about the extension [of General Athit's government service], which we think is not right. And the cabinet will have a great affect of this matter, which will be decided by a majority vote of it. Nevertheless, we assess that no one dares to oppose the extension. Next year, the extension will be finalized, but the fact that the students have opposed it openly indicates to groups that disagree--but don't dare to oppose it openly--that they can oppose it openly; this will make them take heart.

[Question] From what I know, students are trying to talk with the Democratic Party, other minor parties such as the Social Democratic Party, the Progressive Party, or the New Force Party. Why aren't students interested in talking with the Social Action Party or the Chart Thai Party?

[Answer] It's true. The Democratic Party and minor parties are the main target groups for us to talk with. As for the Social Action Party and Chart Thai Party, if we want to talk with them, we have to talk it over clearly among ourselves whether it would be possible for us to discuss any matters with them and if they would accept some of our proposals. [This is] because the Social Action Party and the Chart Thai Party are characterized by a dependence on individuals. These parties are difficult to rely on as foundations for democracy, because without their leaders, they might disappear. But the Democratic Party has a definite management structure; it does not depend on any individuals, so it is a party that has a future in the parliament. Without its leader, Mr Phichai, it will exist, but as for the Social Action Party, without its leader, Mr Kukrit Pramoj, it is not too certain that it will exist.

On the other hand, the Democratic Party previously opposed extending General Prem's term, so that we would like to know its present attitude toward extending General Athit's term.

As for the minor parties, we see that they dare to express their opposition to injustice. When Mr Klaeo Narapati or anyone else, even though he is from a minor party without that much political power, dares to express his opinion, we consider him to be more forceful than [those from] the major parties that keep out and have no reactions.

[Question] But the Young Turk groups of the Chart Thai or Social Action parties dare to express [their opinions]; don't you think that they are useful?

[Answer] We intend to talk to these Young Turks, but we haven't laid out our goals about what to talk about yet?

[Question] During the past, the student movement has weakened tremendously; I don't know how ready the movement is to be active again.

[Answer] We admit that we are not as strong as before. We might not be able to be involved in a big movement, a big mob or so on. But right now, students are trying to speed up developing their strength in new organizations.

[Question] Have you made any assessments as to what you can do in this kind of situation?

[Answer] During the past 40 days or so, the situation has been critical, but it is more peaceful now. But that doesn't mean that in the future that a coup d'etat will not take place. Therefore, we will try to deeply educate the public with the facts over the next period and we will try to talk and coordinate more with the various other democratic organizations as much as possible. Within each institution, we are urgently speeding up the development of an awareness of democracy, especially concerning the forthcoming election of commissions in each place. After that, students will be ready at one level. There will be more movements concerning social injustice.

[Question] What do students think of the government allowing bail for Dusit Pricha?

[Answer] It shows that the government wants to clear up a tense situation from the past. I believe that one factor [behind this] has also been our stimulation.

[Question] I would like you to comment about General Prem, General Athit and Lieutenant General Phichit.

[Answer] I think that General Prem is someone who wants the parliamentary system, which was obvious from the 1 April coup d'etat which he didn't go along with. Therefore, he has a rather high democratic spirit. In addition, he has been able to closely unite the various political parties and the

military; however, he still does not dare to decide on the solutions for problems. And he is not too interested in protecting civil rights, namely, the various laws that diminish freedom still have not been lifted, in particular, the Anticommunist Law, Official Announcement 42, or the Bangkok election law that should have been issued this year, but wasn't.

As for General Athit, if he steps up to power too soon, he will lack the background and experience. And from past [experience], every problem that emerges, he will take upon himself. This has been disadvantageous for laying out a development plan for strengthening the military, because he has wasted his time in other areas.

As for Lieutenant General Phichit, he is hot tempered and doesn't use as good psychology as he should in talking with people. Every time he opens his mouth, it creates displeasure in a wide circle and results in criticism of him. Intellectuals, students and the people are not too pleased with him. He likes to use power to dominate and he is not interested in other people's ideas. He is power-hungry and more highly oriented toward a dictatorship than General Prem and General Athit.

[Question] Your personal opinion about which one you would prefer to have run the country.

[Answer] From the point of view of wanting to have the principle of democracy ruling the country, I prefer General Prem somewhat because he has a much more democratic spirit than the other generals. Between General Athit and Lieutenant General Phichit, I prefer General Athit somewhat.

But from the point of view of running the country as a democracy, I think these three persons should not be the ones who run it. All three of them should have the rules that they have in the military, that of following military duties. As for General Prem, although he is going on inactive reserve status, we cannot accept him because he doesn't have a political party for himself. According to democratic principles, he must have a political party base for himself before he can run the country.

Therefore, I refuse to choose any of the three to run the country democratically. The military has the sole duty of defending the country; as in all other democratic countries, let the people run the country. The people themselves will be the ones who choose the man to run the country through the existing political parties.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GANG ATTEMPTS TO EXTORT MONEY FROM CHI MINH CITY SINGER

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 16 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by C.T.: "Arrest of Gang of Robbers That Used Weapon for Blackmail"]

[Text] The municipal public security recently arrested a gang of robbers that used a hand grenade to threaten a person for blackmail. On the night of 30 July 1984, Nguyen Le Cu, a member of this gang, used the grenade to threaten Mr. and Mrs. Thu Cuc, the singer, when they were outside their front gate, having just returned home from work. He demanded five taels of gold and 10,000 dong. While scuffling, the robber heard someone in the house yell and immediately exploded the grenade, injuring both Mr. and Mrs. Thu Cuc.

The robber was also injured and arrested immediately on the spot. The explosion also slightly injured a passerby.

Mr. and Mrs. Thu Cuc were taken immediately to the hospital for treatment and are recovering gradually.

Nguyen Le Cu admitted the crime to the public security organization and revealed the other members of the gang. The public security organization arrested them and is in the process of clarifying matters in order to indict the offenders.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### COLUMN EXPLAINS MAKEUP OF REEDUCATION CAMP POPULATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 84 p 3

[ Understanding the Law column by Tran Lam: "Confining for Reform" ]

[ Text ] Who are the persons to be confined for reeducation and reform? For how many years does this confinement last? Can this confinement time be prolonged or shortened? During confinement what status do the persons undergoing reeducation and reform have? (Questions by Tran Nhu Hung of Military Region 4 and Hoang Thi Lan of Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi)

Answer: To confine people for reeducation and reform is a special preventive measure to be taken within the authority of the provincial and municipal people's committees subordinate to the central government to decide and to be approved by the Ministry of Interior. This measure is aimed at preventing the elements whose activities were dangerous for society and who have shown no repentance after repeated educational efforts but are found not necessarily suitable for trial by a people's court from enjoying the conditions that allow them to have criminal activities and instead making them undergo reeducation and reform.

On the basis of Resolution No 49-NQ/TVQH, dated 20 June 1961, of the National Assembly Standing Committee (now the Council of State) and Circular No 121-CP, dated 9 August 1961, of the Council of Government (now the Council of Ministers), the latter providing guidelines for implementation of the former, the following elements, 18 years of age or older, need to be confined for reeducation and reform:

1. The stubborn counterrevolutionaries whose activities are harmful for general security, such as the following:

- Former spies, informers, dangerous secret police agents and members of the former puppet army and puppet administration, who in the past had committed many crimes, later enjoyed the leniency of the government but remained



stubborn as they refused to be reformed and still have had activities harmful for general security.

- Key members of reactionary organizations and parties who in the past committed many crimes, later enjoyed the leniency of the government but remained stubborn as they refused to be reformed and still have had activities harmful for general security.

- Stubborn elements in the old exploiting classes and other counterrevolutionaries who deeply hate our regime and always have dissenting activities.

- Dangerous counterrevolutionaries who have served their prison terms but have refused to be reformed.

## 2. The professional hoodlums, such as the following:

- Hoodlum gang leaders and people living solely on storing and selling items stolen from other people, who have refused to correct themselves after having gone through repeated reeducation and reform.

- Hoodlums and thieves who have committed repeated offenses and have no occupation, or have camouflaged occupation and live solely on stealing and swindling, and heads of active prostitution rings.

- People having an occupation but being used to stealing who have received repeated criticisms from the people, reeducation and warning from the administration but have refused to correct themselves.

- People having constantly disturbed order and security, having committed acts of violence and lawlessness and having disregarded the state laws who have gone through repeated reeducation and warnings from the administration but have refused to correct themselves.

- People having been put under surveillance who have stubbornly refused to be reformed and to observe surveillance discipline.

- Hoodlums having served their prison terms who still have refused to be reformed.

On the basis of Decision No 128-TTg, dated 25 February 1978, of the Prime Minister, in the case of those dangerous criminals who have served their prison terms or confinement for reform and still have refused to be reformed, they must be confined for a longer term, such as the following:



- People having committed murders during robberies, rapes and murders; gang leaders having organized thefts, robberies and rapes; armed robbers or purse snatchers; cruel hoodlums having stabbed people or inflicted serious injuries under grave circumstances.

- People living solely on stealing state properties and on storing and selling properties stolen from the state or citizens.

- Hoodlums and thieves having committed repeated offenses.

- Dangerous hoodlums having no fixed addresses who have operated on the basis of mobility.

The time for reeducation and reform is 3 years. However, those who are truly reformed early will be released earlier. As to those who have completed the 3-year term and still have refused to be reformed, the time for reeducation and reform may be prolonged. The Council of Government (now the Council of Ministers) has assigned the Minister of Interior the task of considering and deciding about early release or prolongation of time of reeducation and reform.

During the time of reeducation and reform, people receiving reeducation and reform enjoy an appropriate status in connection with working, learning and living and must observe reeducation and reform discipline; if they violate the latter, depending on whether the violation is serious or not they will be tried by a people's court or their case will be handled administratively. Reeducation and reform are carried out in accordance with the principle of combining hard work with political education aimed at encouraging them to try hard to do productive work, to learn an occupation and to transform their thinking in order to become honest people. Although the people receiving reeducation and reform are not considered convicted criminals serving their prison sentences, during the time of reeducation and reform they are deprived of their civil rights.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ILLEGAL SALE OF STOLEN AIRCRAFT FUEL DENOUNCED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 84 p 3

[ Article by Minh Dao of Hoang Lien Son antiaircraft force: "Illegal Dealing in Aircraft Fuel" ]

[ Text ] At 0830 hours on 16 July 1984, the tank truck bearing tag No 832-216 of the airfield's fuel transportation unit, with a gas pumping machine being towed behind, arrived at Co Phuc station. After having pumped fuel from the freight train, the vehicle went back to its unit.

In the absence of management cadres, the few combatants who remained struck a deal with a number of families living in front of the station by letting them manually pump gasoline from the tank into containers, an estimated 100 liters of the fuel being thus sold to them.

The sale of fuel was brazenly carried out in front of very many angry passengers. As we saw the wrongdoing, we tried to stop it and when the tank truck returned, we expressed our opinion to the first lieutenant in charge; however, the combatants who had sold the fuel said, "We don't worry, unless we are caught by the commander himself."

We would like to propose that the unit to which the above-mentioned combatants belong adopt educational measures to stop and recover that quantity of gasoline.

Also the public security force and administration in the Co Phuc station area should immediately ban any dealing in gasoline, a kind of precious fuel of the army and state.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### FLEEING PEOPLE GET CAUGHT ON ISLAND

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 84 p 3

[ Article by Ba Thuoc: "Fleeing People Get Caught" ]

[Text] Three gong sounds that echoed on the island reminded the platoon cadres of Company 202 (the heroic unit of the military organ of Phu Khanh Province) that it was time to start the daily discussions among them. Then as the discussions were going on, a militiaman from the fishermen's hamlet of Bich Dau arrived with a report. The fishermen on the open sea discovered a group of more than 10 people from the Cam Ranh coastal area who had secretly come to the island. The discussions quickly changed direction. A combat plan was drawn. Sergeant Tran Van Truong received orders to command eight combatants and two militiamen, who got all weapons, ammunitions and equipment and set out to track down those people.

After having spent almost a whole night to patrol and to cross mountains and channels, the team still failed to discover the place where they had been hiding.

" Perhaps they have taken advantage of the darkness and have put out to sea during the night? "

Questions were popping up in the mind of some combatants. Others were thinking differently:

" They could not have left the island because last night the teams had been patrolling and sealing off all roads leading to the sea. "

The night was gradually turning to light and the morning star was fading in the sky where dawn was breaking. At that same time, Corporal Le Duy Co discovered a group of people who were hurriedly loading bags of rice and cans of oil into a boat.

Taking advantage of large rocks, squad leader Tran Van Truong was able to come very close to them. When he was about 50 meters from them, he fired 3 shots as a warning for them to identify themselves. From the direction of the boat shots were fired at our combatants. Truong organized the teams for fighting back. In the face of our combatants' resolute offensive, the boat people fought poorly. Taking advantage of the embankments, our combatants came close to their target and suddenly jumped into their boat. The frightened boat people ran in all directions. A wounded man was lying in the hold; five others were captured while the rest of them ran away onto the island to save their lives.

Our combatants continued to chase after them; at the same time, Truong sent two of them, Le Van Do and Nguyen Trong An, to the unit command to report on the situation.

Company commander Captain Cao Xuan Thanh and company deputy commander in charge of political affairs Captain Pham Van Hoa quickly exchanged opinions and decided to use more troops to go after the enemy and not to let them escape.

First Lieutenant Le Duy Nhieu led a militia squad and moved to the northern part of the island. Second Lieutenant Le Cong Dan commanded a detachment and, with the assistance of the people's junks and boats, mounted an ambush at the seaport.

It was getting dark. The combatants commanded by Tran Van Truong were following tracks and discovered 6 men hiding at the foot of Hill 83, where there were many caves and hard-to-enter rock formations. Shots were being heard on a joint action on the sparsely-populated island. Our encirclement was being tightened further. Knowing they could never escape, the six men, with emaciated faces, came out one by one of a cave to surrender; among them there was a former officer of the old puppet administration who had refused to be reeducated and now led the group of boat people.

After nearly a day and a night, the entire group of armed boat people was captured in the face of the people's vigilance and the armed forces' coordinated fighting on the island, a remote island in the waters of Phu Khanh Province.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### IMPERSONATING FORESTRY CADRES LEADS TO PRISON SENTENCES

1. noi C LAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 84 p 3

[ Understanding the Law column by Tran Lam of the Central Military Court: "Committing Fraud To Get Citizens' Properties by Impersonating Forestry Cadres " ]

[Text] Nguyen Tan Phong, who enrolled in the army in February 1982 and became a corporal, during a furlough granted by the military organ of B. L. District three times within a week persuaded a number of other combatants to impersonate forestry cadres in order to seize private properties of citizens.

The first time Phong asked Nguyen Thanh Chau and Pham Van Anh (military personnel of the military organ of TDM City) to go with him to Route 13 where they stopped a convoy of coal-carrying bicycles. Phong introduced himself as a cadre of the forestry subdepartment making spot checks and asked them to produce identification papers, which they did not have. He threatened to bring them to the subdepartment office to deal with their case. They had to beg him to let them go and gave 1,100 dong (each of them contributed 100 dong) to Phong, who agreed to let them go. After having seized that sum of money, Phong took Chau and Anh to a restaurant to eat and then to divide the money among themselves.

The second time took place only 2 days after the first incident. Phong again asked the two men to go with him to the highway where they stopped vehicles for "control check," using foresters' banner and red insignias, and flashlights, all suggested and provided by Phong and Chau. This time they checked eight trucks, but since the drivers had all the required documents, they were unable to get any money. Anh went home at that time. But Phong and Chau remained to wait for other vehicles to show up and to continue the "check." However, they were caught by a vigilant combined control unit of the province after being discovered and were placed in the custody of the military organ of TDM City. Later, due to a mistake of the guards, Phong fled and went home on his bicycle, which he took back.



The third time was when Phong was joined by Nguyen Van Phuong, a combatant of another unit who was visiting with his family during a furlough. First he asked him to see a movie with him and then took him to the same highway where he impersonated a forestry cadre and stopped a coal-carrying bicycle convoy. Those people begged him to let them go. He again used threats as he had done the previous times, which forced them to give him 500 dong. But as soon as the money had changed hands, public security officers caught him red-handed.

The military court of Military Region X imposed these prison sentences: Nguyen Tan Phong 5 years, Nguyen Thanh Chau and Nguyen Van Anh 30 months each and Nguyen Van Phuong 2 months. All four were discharged from the army for having committed fraud and seized private properties of citizens, in accordance with points B and C of item 2, article 9, of the regulation on violations of citizens' private properties, which was made public on 23 October 1970.

According to article 9 of the above-mentioned regulation, swindle is an act of getting property being managed by other people by using false pretenses and cheating (by words of mouth, forged documents, impersonation of cadres or organization representatives, approval of contract, and so on) to make the manager of the property believe as true and give it up. An act of swindling to get citizens' private properties is a serious offense punishable by prison sentences ranging from 3 months to 10 years.

Impersonating cadres, troops, public security officers, etc. is considered an independent criminal offense, no matter what motive is involved or whether it is accompanied by any other illegal acts; whether swindlers are prosecuted, tried or sentenced, and the degree of punishment depends on individual cases. As to the above-mentioned case, the military court of Military Region X did not punish the Phong clique on two counts -- impersonating forestry cadres and swindling to get citizens' private properties -- but rather on the latter alone, for the concept of swindle includes every act of cheating and impersonating.

Although the acts of cheating committed by the Phong clique to seize citizens' private properties did not involve any serious damages to such properties, they created very bad political consequences in the locality. They violated not only citizens' private properties but also social order and security and the army-people relationship and reflected a disregard for army discipline and the state laws. The majority of the people was extremely angry and strongly condemned the crime. The military court severely punished the criminals. That criminal responsibility Phong and his friends had to bear. But families (including the families of people being young criminals), mass organizations,



local administrations and units must learn a lesson from this case so as to strengthen their responsibilities for the management and education of the youths, to maintain the required standards in recruiting people into the armed forces and to follow and help the new recruits to become outstanding soldiers and to brilliantly fulfill any tasks, thus avoiding the regrettable commission of offenses against the fatherland and people.

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LIFE OF VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR DESCRIBED

Moscow ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English Sep-Oct 84 pp 39-41

[Article by Valeri Kajaya]

[Text]

The Hanoi airport was in a festive mood: young men and women about to leave for the Soviet Union to study were being given a send-off. After a short ceremony and many good wishes, radiating with happiness, they boarded the IL-86. There was room for all in the wide-bodied airbus, and 18 hours later, after stopovers at Delhi, Karachi and Tashkent, we landed at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport. There the young Vietnamese were met by a welcome party from the old Russian town of Kalinin (formerly Tver) situated 200 kilometres north-west of Moscow. After boarding the buses the group stopped being just guests: from that moment on they became full-fledged members of the thousands-strong collective of the Kalinin Chemical Fibers Combine.

The send-off in Hanoi and the welcome in Moscow were a fitting coda to my Vietnam mission. I spent only ten days in this far-off country which has become so close to the hearts of the Soviet people during the last few decades. After meeting and talking to a lot of people, especially at farms and factories, the following detail stands out from the wealth of impressions: my interpreter had nothing to do most of the time—after a few words of introduction it usually turned out that somebody, sometimes several people, could speak Russian. Wherever I went, collective farm, construction site or factory, there were always graduates of Soviet universities or former trainees of Soviet industrial enterprises. Today about 5,000 Vietnamese students study in the Soviet Union, with the total figure of those who received their higher education in the USSR during the last 25 years topping the 19,000 mark! To

this must be added tens of thousands of technicians and skilled workers who received on-the-job training or upgraded their skills in the USSR.

Rapid economic growth in Vietnam has placed a premium on skilled workers, and the socialist community has pooled efforts in training them for this sister country. Soviet factories, mines and construction sites alone provide on-the-job training facilities for 18,000 young Vietnamese men and women. In 22 territories and districts of four Soviet constituent republics, mainly in the south of the country and including such major industrial centres as Krasnodar, Ashkhabad, Donetsk, Volgograd, Kemerovo, Barnaul and Togliatti, trainees from Vietnam acquire skills most needed by their country.

Let us have a closer look at the process. Upon arrival to the USSR the would-be workers receive free housing in hostels, clothing and food. The first three months are devoted to the learning of Russian, after which training proper begins. After an examination and the award of a qualification grade, the young Vietnamese workers continue as their Soviet counterparts' equals.

The real state of affairs, however, has been badly distorted by the Western press which uses all sorts of inventions and downright lies to warp it beyond recognition! As soon as the first groups of Vietnamese trainees set foot on Soviet soil, the Western press commented that the Soviet Union uses "free (!) Vietnamese labour" in repayment of that country's debt and that the Vietnamese are held in inhuman conditions in special "concentration camps" (at this point the Western reader is expected to shudder

and forget about South Africa's compounds for black miners), where they are doomed to years of hard labour, and so on and so forth in the same vein. This canard was set free despite the well-known fact that, loyal to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union wrote off war-ravaged Vietnam's indebtedness for its massive assistance during years of struggle against the US aggressor. As for the present economic cooperation between the two countries, it is based on mutual benefit and complete equality in line with the guiding principles of relations of the socialist community's members.

Neither were the Western mass media ignorant of the central provisions of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Agreement which stipulate that on Soviet territory Vietnamese workers enjoy all rights under Soviet legislation with respect to wages, duration of the working day, working conditions, health and safety on an equal footing with Soviet workers!

Foreign correspondents accredited to the USSR would be well advised to see for themselves how the agreement's provisions are implemented—the places where Vietnamese subjects study or are trained are open for visits by foreigners. This is something they could easily do if they really wanted to tell the truth to their readers... Unfortunately, it seems that they have a different commission.

Without a second's hesitation the US Department of State recently brought out a "compilation" of Western correspondents' "reliable" and "unbiased" reports on the subject under the title *Report to US Congress on the Use of Vietnamese Workers in the USSR and Other Socialist Countries*. It might be added that when US Congress authorised aggression against Vietnam it became responsible for the death of millions of Vietnamese. Subsequently the report was submitted to the International Labour Organisation, after which the Western press redistributed it, this time as a document containing ILO findings and conclusions and, by implication, as an established fact. The Western observers reasoned that since ILO itself decided to look into the matter, it must be true. Although ILO did nothing of the kind, this simple sleight-of-hand, frequently used by anti-Soviet propaganda "artists", did the trick, for John Doe has no other sources of information. This time he was told that it is almost beyond doubt that the Vietnamese are persons whose status is similar to those who are engaged in forced labour in a disguised form; a large part of their wages is withheld; although it is asserted that the Vietnamese are paid a wage comparable to that of Soviet subjects, their actual

wages after deductions are probably less; a large number of the Vietnamese seem to be engaged in manual labour; and so on in the same vein.

Let us return to the city of Kalinin, however. The place we have chosen to illustrate the life and work of Vietnamese trainees in the USSR is not far from Moscow—a two and a half hours' ride on a suburban electric train. The Kalinin Chemical Fibres Combine employs many Vietnamese on leading jobs, I repeat, leading jobs. To have the matter settled once and for all, let me tell you that no Vietnamese workers perform manual operations anywhere in the USSR. This is one of the provisions of the agreement we have already mentioned which calls for the training of highly skilled workers for Vietnam's national economy. As we were told by chairman of the joint committee of Vietnamese trade unions at Vietnam's embassy at Moscow, comrade Dong, at all enterprises Vietnamese subjects work strictly in line with the spirit and the letter of the agreement.

The Kalinin combine is one of the best in the chemical industry. It has its own community centre, a sports club with a stadium, swimming pool, two gyms, skiing and boating facilities. It also boasts an excellent outpatient clinic with 27 physicians and specialists providing treatment free of charge for the combine's staff, including the Vietnamese. Within the city's boundaries the combine operates a sanatorium with 150 beds, and outside Kalinin, in the picturesque village of Krasnovo, a country club. This simple enumeration alone should give a good idea about the combine's social facilities and cultural amenities.

I first met the Vietnamese girls in a hotel which they share with their Soviet counterparts. Whatever they do, sports, amateur art, they do it together. They also work side by side in mixed international teams. The young Vietnamese workers take an active part in the social life of their own enterprise, attending all meetings and discussions. And this is only too natural, for they are full-fledged and equal members of the workforce. This is something undreamed of by guest workers in the West.

After the shift we got together in a cozy room. Portly Antonina Stepanova, the hotel's superintendent, hugs maternally diminutive black-eyed Van. I read excerpts from the State Department report to the accompaniment of giggling: the Vietnamese girls are young, healthy and full of joie de vivre. Superintendent Antonina is angry, however. "What a bunch of liars!" she exclaims, shaking her head in disgust.

Hoa, who works as a twiner, tells

me, "We have warm clothing. Our room is warm, even hot, in winter. Everybody treats us as one of the family. Here I found my second mother, Valena." That is the name she gave to Valentina Dobrynina, her instructor. It might be mentioned that the girls refer to their instructors as "moms" and "dads". The appellation came naturally, when, shortly after arrival, the girls could not cope with Russian names and patronymics. As soon as they felt that the instructors treated them like their own children, they began to call them affectionately "moms" and "dads". The fact is symbolic: an unloved person or an outsider would hardly be called father or mother. "They are all so young and so fragile, like children", says Antonina Stepanova, stroking Van's head, "and yet they have gone through a lot of hardships; I know what war is like, I was a little girl then. Naturally, we do everything to make them feel at home, to make things easier for them: their rooms have better furniture and floor mats, we give them the best of everything."

I ask the girls about their wages. Well, they earn as much as their Soviet comrades. Everything depends on their skill and ability to work.

As for deductions, Soviet and Vietnamese workers alike pay an income tax varying between 10 and 13 per cent, and that's the end of it. On the other hand, last year 40 Vietnamese workers spent 12 days of their annual leave at holiday homes. Although the total cost of accommodation was 44 rubles, they paid only 13, with the remainder paid out of social insurance funds. Another 32 girls spent 24 days at a sanatorium, where the total cost of accommodation is 50 rubles, out of which they paid 16 and the trade union the rest.

That is the way things really are, not the way the US State Department represents them. Why, then, this pack of monstrous lies? The answer is to be found in the report itself, which ends with this presumptuous statement: the US government will continue doing everything possible to monitor the implementation of the programme [of the employment of Vietnamese subjects in the USSR.—V. K.], paying close attention to the human rights problem and also with a view to drawing the attention of the international public to it.

What impudence! What shameless interference in the affairs of two sovereign states! The international public, however, knows full well what America's "solicitude" is worth. The terrible plight of foreign workers in the USA and the advanced countries of Western Europe has long been an open secret. Besides the peoples of

the world have not forgotten the Songmi massacre, the horrible aftermath of Operation Agent Orange designed to destroy everything living in Vietnamese soil, the 10 dollar award paid to GIs for a pair of ears cut off killed "Vietcong soldiers" and other atrocities which left an indelible stain on the conscience of the oh so solicitous US government, this disinterested champion of "human rights" in general and those of Vietnamese workers in the USSR in particular.

The correspondent's story is amplified by a comment of V. E. Serghiyev, head of the section of ties with trade unions of socialist countries of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Three and a half years ago, in April 1981, the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed an intergovernmental agreement on the sending and enrolment of Vietnamese subjects for vocational training and work at Soviet enterprises and organisations. The agreement was to become a logical continuation and extension of many-sided cooperation between our two countries and a new manifestation of fraternal selfless assistance rendered, as pointed out the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (1982), by the USSR to the SRV in the cultural, scientific and technical fields, as well as in the training of skilled workers and other specialists.

Drawing strength from this assistance, the Vietnamese people forges ahead with socialist construction, heals the wounds of the recent war on its long-suffering land mutilated by American bombs, napalm and lethal chemical agents. The USSR helps Vietnam to build about 100 industrial facilities, including Hoabinh, Southeast Asia's largest hydroelectric complex, the Phalai thermal power station, the Kienan coal mine, the Kim Son cement factory, the steel plant in Haiphong and many others. Everywhere Soviet engineers, technicians and workers work side by side with their Vietnamese counterparts. In the Soviet Union, too, Vietnam's envoys work shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet opposite numbers. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions takes an active part in the implementation of the agreement. Vietnamese subjects, who incidentally are members of Vietnamese trade unions, enjoy all the rights granted by Soviet trade unions to their members. The observance of the agreement's provisions concerning work, leisure, recreation and rest of Vietnamese subjects, is monitored and coordinated by special commissions set up under central committees of branch trade unions and territorial trade union councils. The actual fulfilment of

these provisions has been graphically illustrated by the example of the Kalinin Chemical Fibers Combine. It might be added that, although there is no specific provision to this effect, it has become a matter of course that Vietnamese subjects are sent for vocational training and work to foremost enterprises and organisations which could serve as a model from the point of view of their technological level and the housing and leisure facilities they offer.

Wherever Vietnamese workers are employed, committees of Vietnamese trade unions have been set up. They are directed by the Joint Committee at the SRV Embassy in Moscow. Incidentally, all attempts by foreign workers in the USA, West Germany, France, Britain and other industrially advanced capitalist countries to set up their own trade unions have proved futile. Foreign workers in the West are treated as usual.

In the socialist countries, in contrast, Vietnamese workers are equal members of work collectives. This means that in the USSR they enjoy all rights granted by Soviet legislation to their Soviet counterparts, share responsibility and credit for the fulfilment of production assignments. This also means that wherever Vietnamese subjects are employed all trade-union matters are resolved jointly by Soviet and Vietnamese trade union committees.

The AUCCTU Secretariat approved recommendations on trade-union participation in work among Vietnamese subjects. For example, it is recommended for Soviet trade union committees to join hands with Vietnamese trade union committees in working out and implementing plans of cooperation of Soviet and Vietnamese workers in production and social matters, as well

as unfettering initiatives and forging stronger links of friendship. Experience has shown that the best way of attaining these goals is through the creation of international work teams whose elective councils include a specified number of Vietnamese workers.

An important part of trade union activities is the provision of leisure, recreation and health facilities for Vietnamese workers. They are entitled to a certain quota of sanatorium accommodation: trade union councils allocate vouchers depending on the number of Vietnamese workers and their needs in sanatorium treatment. In addition, Vietnamese trade union committees get their share of tourist vouchers.

Vietnamese workers are among active participants of hobby circles, amateur art groups and sports contests. The AUCCTU recommendations say that these activities are to be promoted in every way through "help in the construction and equipment of sports grounds, provision of premises for interest clubs and indoor playgrounds, as well as provision of goods and tourist equipment". Councils of voluntary sports societies and sporting and health centres conduct health screenings and prescribe remedial PT courses for persons in poor health.

As for the US State Department report and the hue and cry raised about it by the Western press, I would like to comment on them in the words of an Oriental proverb: "The dog barks, but the caravan moves on". No matter how sophisticated or how monstrous a lie, truth will be ultimately out. The US administration's hypocritical solicitude about Vietnamese workers in the USSR will deceive no one and accomplish nothing, for no force in the world can weaken the unity of the socialist countries.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HO CHI MINH CITY CORPORATION SUPPLIES PARIS WEEKLY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by T.Q.T.: "Municipal Fruit and Vegetable Corporation Makes Weekly Shipment to Paris"]

[Text] In contract with the Farm and Food Products Export Corporation, the Municipal Fruit and Vegetable Corporation has made weekly shipments of vegetables to Paris since the beginning of the year. The corporation has sent more than 40 tons of vegetables to France. From the experience, the corporation is preparing to export vegetables to Bulgaria, also once a week, and is engaged in discussions with related organizations regarding exporting many more fruit items, root vegetables, and a number of other processed items. The corporation is, through redesign and repair, converting its facility at 120 Phan Van Tri Street into a place to produce dried bananas with between 200 and 300 tons in output annually.

Thanks to the export corporation, the corporation has received in return a fairly large volume of goods to use in exchange with farmers growing and selling vegetables to the state under two-way contracts.

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CSO: 4209/30



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GDR DONATES GIFT TO BLIND ASSOCIATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Sep 84 p 4

[Article: "German Democratic Republic Donates Gifts to Vietnam Association of the Blind"]

[Text] WNA-The ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, Hermann Sovizan, came to the Vietnam Association of the Blind on 27 September 1984, to present a number of gifts to wounded Vietnamese soldiers and Vietnamese with eye impairments given by the German Democratic Republic Association of the Blind and Visually Impaired. The gifts consisted of a number of typewriters, embossing tape and writing paper, special watches for the visually impaired, etc.

Hoang The Thien, minister of war invalids and social welfare, and Huynh Dinh Thao, president of the Vietnam Association of the Blind, accepted the gifts and asked the ambassador to convey the sincere appreciation of the wounded Vietnamese soldiers and the visually impaired to the German Democratic Republic Association of the Blind and Visually Impaired.

6915

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### WESTERN MEDICINE CACHE UNCOVERED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Hoang Tu: "The Case of Smuggled Western Medicine at 52 Le Lai Street"]

[Text] Across from the Western medicine open-air market one will be intrigued by a question: "Anything to sell?" "Anything to buy?" You need only state the name of the medicine and, in an instant, you'll have what you need. Virtually all types of medicine are available at the open-air market and at any price. Let's pay a "visit" to one of the places storing Western medicine for the market.

This is an apartment at 52 Le Lai Street in Precinct 1. The entrance is not very large and outside is a rented showcase. Customers busily come and go. Inside are normally displayed the necessities of life for families.

We learn from the people that this home has many strangers who come regularly, and virtually all deal in Western medicine. The Precinct 1 Market Management Control Unit, together with local authorities, conducted an investigation.

After inspecting the home for a moment, the men found no boxes of medicine whatsoever. However, upon entering the kitchen and seeing the long row of pots on the shelf, one of the men in the unit opened one and the Western medicine suddenly spilled out on the floor. Then the pots on the shelf were turned over one by one. All had medicine inside. Food cupboards, ricebags, behind the staircase, etc., all were used to store medicine.

But these hiding places did not irritate the eyewitnesses as much as when the cover of the toilet used in the house was lifted and it too was full of medicine! The medicine was stored, but the boxes underneath were wet, soggy and dirty, and a number of other medicines were pulled out of the bathroom's nooks and crannies. Could this medicine cure anyone's ailment, and what about the victims of the Western medicine dealers?

Looking into the wash basin full of empty boxes and labeled packets, one of the men in the Market Management Control Unit asked the head of the household, Nguyen Hong Mai, "Is the medicine real or fake?"

The head of the household paled and said, "I don't know!"

The above medicine was taken for testing to see what the quality is after imported packets of medicine are mixed in with these cluttered boxes and bottles of medicine. Surely, no small number of people must "lose money for the illness borne" when buying Western medicine at this home as well as when buying the types of medicine placed on the open-air market in general.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### OPEN-AIR MARKETS IN HO CHI MINH CITY DEcriED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Aug 84, p 1

[Article in 'Saigonese Forum' column by Le Van Nguyen, Hung Vuong Street, Precinct 5: "Group Open-Air Markets in One Area"]

[Text] A fairly large number of open-air markets has recently sprung up in our city. Some sell many newfangled items recently imported from abroad (TVs, mini stereo cassette players, table fans, electronic calculators, embroidery machines, sewing machines, cameras, watches, auto parts, motorcycles, etc.) or luxury items such as cigarettes, liquor, etc. Some sell old items entirely, including a fairly large number of items and supplies only the state and specialist organizations have.

Through the aforementioned open-air markets we see that there are many harmful effects on the city's economy and society. Allow me to cite several observations:

- 1) A relatively large number of people are registered as proprietors but do not sell goods and, in actuality, some with goods up for sale are not registered for business; a single shop with two or three proprietors; many of them are not from the city and do not even have household and legal registration certificates! This situation makes it impossible to implement the "five managements" in market management.
- 2) Due to the inability to manage, open-air markets are turning into good spots for "nurturing" people who have nothing to do, do not want to go into production work, and like to "peddle saliva"; hiding places for criminals, hoodlums, reform evaders, draft evaders, deserters, etc., including those coming in from the provinces. Not engaged in business, they try to make a killing from each other by playing lotteries, gambling, and robbery.
- 3) They are bait "attracting" degenerate cadres and personnel in many economic sectors who try to slip goods outside, deal in gold, silver, and dollars, and enrich themselves illegally; cause no small difficulty for managing and educating state cadres and personnel. And this also is the fastest place to disperse goods to gangs of thieves and swindlers.
- 4) They are places that poison and corrupt teenagers and youths, the children of the families who live on the streets with open-air markets first of all, because these children witness extravagant spending, excessive drinking, and

profanity daily. More than a few instances of wife-stealing, husband-hiring, and deceit occur daily.

If carefully examined, surely one would see many harmful effects even more serious, especially in building the new socialist man.

For the above reasons we feel that the above open-air markets should urgently be grouped in separate areas of the precincts (not on the sidewalks like now) to overcome negatives to some extent, facilitate implementation of the "five managements," and clean up our streets.

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CSO: 4209/30

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PROPRIETY OF SELLING FISH, SUGAR COUPONS QUESTIONED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Xuan Thanh of the Financial Affairs Department: "About Purchases of Fish, Sugar Coupons From Cadres, Workers, Civil Servants"]

[Text] In July 1984 the food sector of Hanoi issued a notice about buying fish coupons, but in this month of August the purchase of coupons by the commercial service has been extended to other commodities like sugar, soap, bean cakes, and so on.

Is it true that the commercial sector failed to get the necessary goods and had to organize purchases of coupons in order to make the situation less tense? Not very many people have been convinced to think so. For while no sugar was available at supply prices, there was plenty of sugar in stores and markets for sale at higher free-buy prices.

In my opinion prices of coupons were far from rational. Some examples: sugar coupons were sold at 58 dong/kilogram; fish coupons, 25 dong/kilogram; soap coupons, 80 dong/kilogram, and so on.

Let us consider sugar price: the supply price was 2 dong, plus the coupon price of 58 dong/kilogram, and we had the price of 60 dong/kilogram; in the meantime, the stores that had sugar for free buying sold Cuban sugar at 70 dong, light brown sugar 85 dong, Viet Tri sugar 100 dong and Van Diem sugar 110 dong per kilogram.

Thus cadres, workers and civil servants who sold their sugar coupons to the commercial service and then would buy sugar at high prices must make up for differences ranging from 10 to 50 dong per kilogram.

There are many reasons for cadres, workers and civil servants to sell coupons: there are just a few of them who have no need for sugar, but the majority of them must sell coupons because they cannot wait to buy sugar, because



their coupons are about to expire, because they have to go away to a new job assignment, and so on.

The purchase prices of fish and soap coupons are also low because they have been calculated in the same manner as sugar coupons. This way of doing things is advantageous only for the commercial service, which not only does not have to work hard to provide all of the goods at the specified quantities, nor to have large capital, but also can make more profits from selling goods at higher prices.

- How are the purchased coupons managed? Is it possible to prevent them from getting into the hands of coupon dealers? The fact that how many coupons are purchased in a day cannot be verified if the civil servants involved lack self-understanding and honesty. This is a new loophole that the commercial service has created to allow dealers to collude with the sales people in using these coupons to buy goods at supply prices and to resell them in the free market.

As they collude with one another, they will get the goods that are sold at the highest prices (for instance the best sugar). An "easy" source of income that is totally uncontrollable or difficult for anyone to complain about!

Let us suggest that the commercial organ reconsiders the organization of purchases of coupons from cadres, workers and civil servants to see if it affects actively exploiting and controlling the sources of goods to serve those people whose wages vary with the supply of goods. Is this action a good measure taken to strengthen the management of distribution and circulation of goods?

5598

CSO: 4209/37

**ROLE OF STATE ECONOMIC FORCE IN AGRICULTURE STRESSED**

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Sep 84 p 3

[ Article by Viet An and Nam Minh: "Writing Requested by Readers -- Developing the Role of State Economic Force in Agriculture " ]

[ Text ] State farms are the base of the state's production and business, and the economic component that plays a leading role in the socialist agriculture. In the last 20 years the party and state were paying attention to investing in the building, development and formation of a network of 370 state farms in all regions of the country. In addition to contributing large quantities of grain, foods and raw materials to the processing industry and more and more products to export, the state farms have taken the lead in opening new land, helping to build the economic and defense structure into economic and technical centers and thus setting good examples for localities to follow.

Nearly 90 percent of the state farms in the north and many state farms in the south have so far made profits. In addition to annually delivering and selling their products, the state farms have been able to create rather strong material and technical bases with nearly 150,000 hectares of long-term industrial crops, 100,000 water buffaloes and cattle, 150,000 hogs, flocks of breeding chickens, hundreds of processing plants and machine and repair shops, communications and public-welfare projects, and so on. These results have affirmed that the state farms are an important force in the process of moving agriculture one step closer to the socialist large-scale production.

However, exactly as the opinion of many readers has suggested, the production and business of state farms still show shortcomings and weaknesses in many aspects. More common is the wasteful use of the two greatest potential assets -- land and labor. Although according to plans the state farms are to manage more than 1 million hectares of natural land, they have exploited and put to use only 350,000 hectares (35 percent); the situation in which land remains uncultivated and fallow is still very common, even in the localities where other economic components do not have enough land for production.

The work force of 220,000 laborers on the staff has not been used in a rational manner; on the other hand, the fact that cadres and workers still encountered many difficulties in their daily life and the state farms lacked concern for them has considerably affected labor productivity and the effectiveness of their work. Machines and pieces of equipment are broken and, with a shortage of spare parts and fuels, can be used at only about 50 percent of their capacity. The economic efficiency of state farms generally remains low while there are big differences among the state farms in terms of productivity, quality and production costs. Many state farms did not have the ability to develop production, nor to expand reproduction (decreases of the cultivated areas and quality have occurred in the case of many coffee, orange, tea and pineapple plantations; many herds of cattle and hogs decreased in size and were threatened by diseases; the material and technical base that serves the intensive-cultivation needs and helps to stabilize production has declined and weakened). As a result, not only have these state farms failed to produce a volume of products proportional to the capacity of their land and labor, but they have also fallen short of developing their full role and position toward agricultural production in their localities and throughout the country.

There are many reasons that have led to that situation. In addition to the effects of natural calamities and land and climatic conditions, the main reasons are of the following types: although the positions and views on state farm construction and development were fully stated in the party resolutions, they have not yet been fully understood and their implementation has not been properly organized; consequently, investment of all kinds has been far from appropriate, centralized and well-coordinated, with the organization of leadership being rather neglected. In the state farms, since economic management was not improved on a timely basis, it has failed to satisfy the characteristic situation and practical needs of production and life. On the other hand, many policies and procedures dealing with purchase prices, wages of cadres, workers and civil servants and accumulation have not been appropriate, nor have they clearly reflected the role of being the economic lever to encourage production installations and laborers to actively do productive work.

The question that many readers have asked is this: In the time to come, what will all echelons, sectors, cadres and workers do to let the state farms be capable of stepping up production and business? The implementation of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress and the recent resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee will create changes in all echelons and sectors, from central to local, and in the state farms. First of all, there must be a more thorough understanding of the party positions and views on building and developing the socialist agricultural production in general and the state farms in particular. All echelons, sectors, cadres and workers must then have a correct and full knowledge of the position, role, characteristics and nature of state farms in order to take active measures, to realistically

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concentrate on reorganizing and rearranging production and improving management, to boldly switch from overall administrative procedures to economic accounting, to resolve difficulties and problems and to develop the initiative and creativity of cadres, workers and civil servants in production and business.

The present situation raises the need for strengthening and improving the effectiveness of implementing the major party and state policies on combining economic and national defense-security matters in the course of building, consolidating and developing the state farms. On the one hand, we must closely combine economic and national defense matters right in production plans and link them with the local and national fronts, with every cadre and worker being both a combatant on the production front and a combatant on the combat front and being ready for combat. On the other hand, we must actively consolidate and maintain political security and social order and security, fight against enemy sabotage plots in the multifaceted war of destruction and protect production and life. Thus every state farm has a direction to take as it strives to become a strong fortress in the construction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

To rearrange and reorganize production is a major aspect of the changing process aimed at making the use of land, labor and invested capital more effective. The common situation in many state farms is that while the area of land under their management is large, the area of land being put to use is still small. By overcoming this situation we will check and adjust the land plans and rely on such factors as production task, invested capital, natural conditions and abilities of cadres to determine more appropriately the areas of land of all kinds. The state farms must necessarily use their land in the specialized (specialized crops) manner so as to have the conditions to carry out intensive cultivation for raising crop yield and build the ranks of cadres and skilled workers and the material and technical base in a highly specialized manner in order to become a strong support for the state in the making of important products. But to say so does not mean one-crop cultivation but rather to closely link with combined business, to closely combine crop growing and animal husbandry, agriculture and forestry, production and processing, and so on; since the products of state farms are the direct results of the bionatural and economic and technical processes, production can be highly effective if we can determine the correct guidelines and tasks, draft production plans suitable for land and climatic conditions and link them with planning for local economic zones.

The opinions of readers lately mentioned the adverse effects on production and business of the system of overall administrative management in the state farms. This is a major shortcoming in our economic management in general and not solely in the state farms. The main manifestation is seen on both



sides: bureaucratic centralization limits the right to act on one's own initiative at the basic level; on the other hand, unorganized and spontaneous decentralization in implementing the law, policies and management procedures leads to poor efficiency and instability in production and business. What is presently of important significance for all echelons, sectors and state farms is to firmly and quickly get rid of bureaucratic centralization and unorganized democracy by actively renewing things for the purpose of correctly implementing the principle of democratic centralization in economic management to suit the actual situation today. In this renewing effort planning must be considered extremely important. It must be the real focal point of a managerial system that properly takes advantage of four potential sources of balance: supplies provided by higher echelons, self-supported farms, giving for receiving and economic integration through joint enterprise. The division of work and level of management in the state farms will be further stepped up on the basis of raising economic efficiency, strengthening leadership and unifying management and guidance.

At the present time, about the question of ensuring the living conditions of state farm cadres and workers there also are many different opinions, which may be right or wrong, but we must know that almost all farms have been built in remote and faraway areas of new land where work normally has to be done in the open air on tight schedule and involves much hardship while the procedures and policies are supposed to be designed for workers in industrial enterprises. As a result, the living conditions of state farm cadres and workers still encounter many difficulties and hardships. Along with improving the policies dealing with prices and delivery of products, the state farms have adopted the system of signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers and have been properly carrying out the principle of distributing income on the basis of labor in order to encourage boosting labor productivity and at the same time to raise the income of laborers. On the other hand, they also create favorable conditions for helping workers to step up development of the family-based economy in order to help make more products for society and at the same time to improve the living conditions of cadres, workers and civil servants.

Being the economic base of the state and occupying a special important position in the construction and defense of the fatherland, the state farms need the assistance in many aspects of all echelons, sectors and localities, including cadres and combatants in the armed forces. The organs, units and production installations of the army, through active and positive work ranging from joint enterprise, integration and building of the material base for production and public welfare projects to combat coordination and combat readiness, realistically contribute to building and developing the state farms to make them deserve being the leading economic force in the process of leading our agriculture toward the socialist large-scale production.

## ALLOWANCES FOR STATE EMPLOYEES ON ASSIGNMENT INCREASED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 20 Sep 84 p 7

[Article: "Change in Allowances for Cadres, Workers, and Civil Servants on Assignment"]

[Text] Tran Quoc Tan (Zone 4 Federation of Construction-Communications Enterprises) asks: Please, tell me how have current residence allowances been increased?

Answer: To conform to current costs the Ministry of Finance issued circular no 31 TC/HCVX on 22 August 1984, changing the allowances for state cadres, workers, and civil servants on assignment within the country. In doing so, the residence allowance was increased for regions and for villages bordering China as follows:

<u>Residence</u>	Minimum distance for earning residence allowance		Daily allowance	
	<u>Delta, mid- lands</u>	<u>Mountains, islands</u>	<u>All areas</u>	<u>Villages on Sino-Viet border</u>
1-Residing within district limits where organization is head- quartered	20 km	15 km	12 dong	18 dong
- Residing within dist- rict limits, broad geo- graphic area, long dist- ances	50 km	40 km	24 dong	36 dong
2-Residing within prov- ince limits where org- anization is headquart- ered	20 km	15 km	24 dong	36 dong



ince limits, broad geographic area, long distances

100 km

80 km

50 dong

60 dong

3-Residing outside limits of province, city or special zone directly subordinate to central government where organization is headquartered

20 km

15 km

50 dong

60 dong

Hoang Van Lam (collective zone of the Viet Tri Chemical Plant, Vinh Phu) asks: cadres, workers, and civil servants earn how much travel allowance when on assignment?

Answer: Also per the above circular, the stipulated travel allowance was doubled for each type of transportation means, specifically:

Means used (including state, joint state-private, and private)	Minimum distance to earn allowance		Allowance for 100 kilometers	
	<u>One-way daily</u>	<u>Roundtrip daily</u>	<u>Delta region midlands</u>	<u>Mountains, islands</u>
- By foot	8 km	12 km	50 dong	60 dong
- By horseback (only applicable in mountain region)	16 km	24 km		40 dong
- By bicycle, boat, junk, motorboat	20 km	30 km	30 dong	40 dong
- By motorcycle, speedboat, riverboat, coastal craft	35 km	55 km	18 dong	24 dong
- By public conveyance, Lambretta, train	45 km	70 km	10 dong	14 dong
- By the organization's automobile or one rented by it	70 km	100 km	6 dong	10 dong

Huynh Ba Can (Tay Ninh Fry Farm) asks: for cadres, workers, and civil servants using their own private means of transportation for regular assignments, how many days at the minimum must they reach in a month to earn the monthly contract allowance?

Answer: For cadres, workers, and civil servants who go on routine assignments in a zone, 16 days or more was previously stipulated (aside from the condition on the average number of kilometers that must be met according to the specified system) to earn the monthly contract allowance. Now, cadres, workers, and civil servants in this class, if going on assignment only 10 days or more and reaching the average number of kilometers according to the specified system (151 kilometers or more), also earn the monthly contract allowance (any month 151 kilometers or

The roster of cadres, workers, and civil servants earning the aforementioned monthly contract allowance must be recommended by the commander of the installation or enterprise and must be approved by the financial organization at the same level.

Le Xuan Hanh (Finance Section of Yen Hung District, Quang Ninh) asks: On those routes which do not have their own private means of transportation for going on assignment, how is payment made?

Answer: The allowance for using the cadre's private means of transportation for trips on routes that do not have public means of transportation was previously 20 dong per 100 kilometers; it has now risen to 40 dong per 100 kilometers.

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## BICYCLE LOT RATES, TAX PAYMENTS EXPLAINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Article in 'Response to Readers' column by Bui Xuan Dam, deputy chief of the Budget Management Bureau, Hanoi Finance Service]

## [Text] Cost of Keeping Bicycles

The Budget Management Bureau of the Finance Service wishes to respond to the readers of HANOI MOI: the trade union of hospital E and the team that guards the bicycles at the gate of the Vietnam-Sweden Children's Hospital.

## Question:

- What is the current price of the ticket for guarding bicycles?
- How do you pay taxes to local finance for looking after bicycles for guests within the confines of an organization?

## Answer:

- Based on decision no 1354 TC/UB dated 13 April 1984, from the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee concerning the determination that wards and towns are an estimated unit.
- Based on guidance memorandum no 494 TC/QLNS dated 14 April 1984, from the Hanoi Finance Service on guidance for the system of managing financial collections and expenditures in wards and towns as clearly recorded in Section 1, Part C as follows:

- I- Financial collection in wards and towns.
  - a) Collecting fees for guarding bicycles and motorcycles:

The ward or town people's committee organizes the bicycle and motorcycle watchmen on public lots within the jurisdiction of the ward's or town's own territory.

The amount collected each time for bicycles is 0.50 dong and for motorcycles is 1 dong, with the maximum time being 2 hours; the amount is doubled if over 2 hours.

In addition to the points made above, the person guarding the bicycles and motorcycles also must:

1- Pay a fee to the ward and to the city installation for use of the sidewalk or public lot.

2- The ticket issued is printed and sold by the precinct finance bureau.

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## EXCERPTS FROM HANOI ATLAS MAKE FIRST APPEARANCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by V.H. : "Hanoi Atlas Published"]

[Text] The Hanoi atlas is a scientific and cultural work that the people in the country and the residents of the capital have been waiting for a long time.

The excerpts of the Hanoi Atlas have just been printed in beautiful colors and with meticulous details. When the entire atlas is completed, it will have up to 300 pages and weigh nearly 10 kilograms.

As it makes an appearance today, the excerpted atlas is aimed at serving on a timely basis cadres in all research sectors and marking the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the capital.

The Hanoi Atlas is a total picture of our capital in connection with its past, present and also future. It contains quite abundant basic-investigation data and is a concentration of many of Hanoi's minds. Three hundred scientists (and a number of artists), including nearly 100 professors, Ph.D.'s, M.A.'s and head-of-sector technicians, have contributed to compiling the atlas. In the last 2 years, they have held hundreds of conferences and seminars, large and small, to approve every page and every chapter of the atlas.

Today, as the excerpted version is made public, the people in the capital and throughout the country are requested to express their opinion about it so as to pave the way for completion of the voluminous full atlas.

In this excerpted version, we can find the general history of Hanoi's development (from the Stone Age to the present period of socialist industrialization and projected development up to the year 2000); know the natural conditions of Hanoi (geography, geology, hydrography, water, air, etc.); and have some basic data about Hanoi's economic, cultural and social situation and people.

We can say these are the most beautifully printed maps in our country today. The Hanoi atlas will be a "special product" gift of the capital to the friendly provinces and municipalities and foreign guests.

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